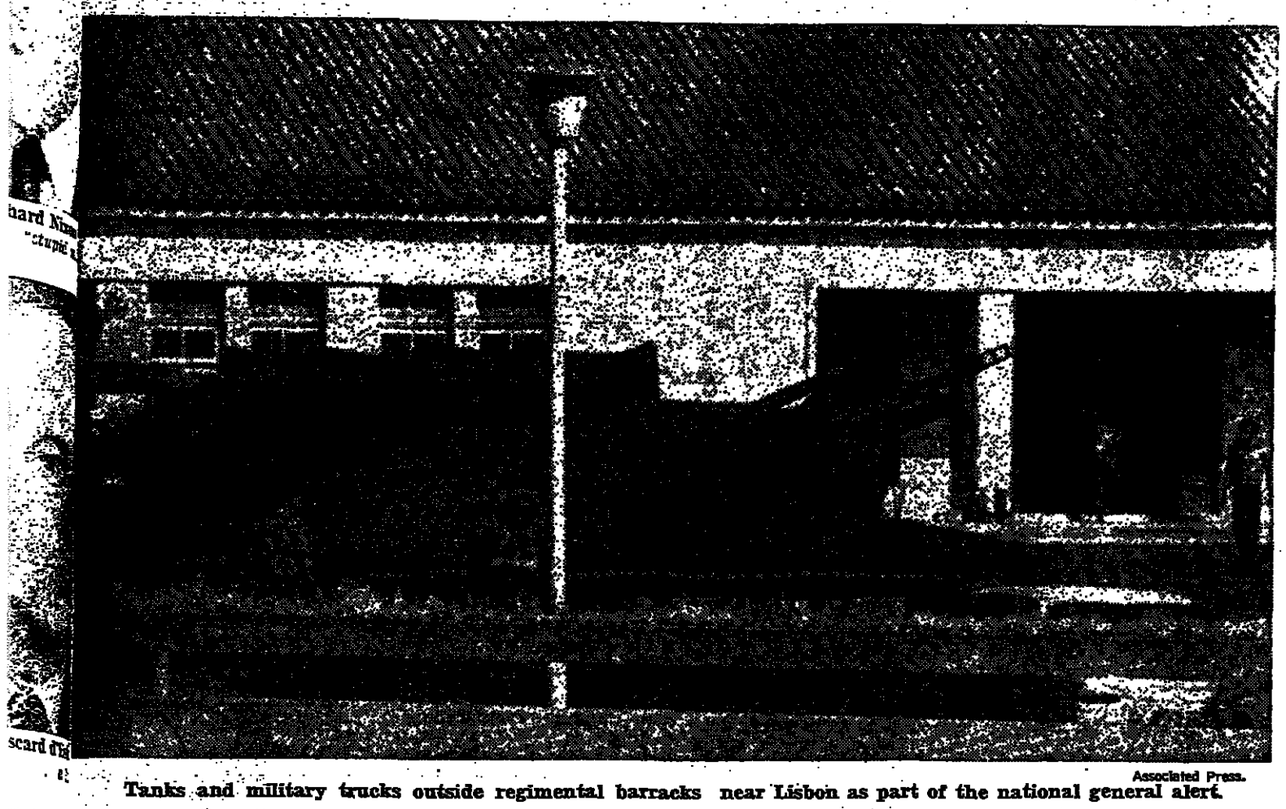
هكذا من الاصل

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Cloudy. Temp. 14-7 (57-45). Tomorrow 15-7 (59-45). Yesterday's temp. 17-7 (63-45). LONDON: Dry and sunny. Temp. 18-10 (64-50). Tomorrow dry. Yesterday's temp. 15-9 (59-48) CHANNEL: Nice. ROME: Variable. Temp. 21-7 (70-45). NEW YORK: Clear. Temp. 22-11 (71-52). Yesterday's temp. 26-13 (79-56).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER COMICS PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria ..... 12 Sch. | Lebanon $1.20
Belgium ..... 20 B.Fr | Luxembourg ..... 20 L.Fr.
Denmark ..... 3.50 D.Kr. | Morocco ..... 2.50 Dr.
Eire ..... 16 P. | Netherlands ..... 1.50 Flor.
Finland ..... 2.20 F.M. | Nigeria ..... 50 K.
France ..... 2.50 F. | Norway ..... 3 N.Kr.
Germany ..... 1.50 D.M | Portugal ..... 12 Esc.
Great Britain ..... 15 P. | Spain ..... 30 Ptas.
Greece ..... 12 Drs. | Sweden ..... 2.50 S.Kr.
India ..... Rs. 6 | Switzerland ..... 1.70 S.Fr.
Iran ..... 25 Rials | Turkey T.22
Italy ..... 200 Lire | U.S. Military (Eur.) $0.35
Israel ..... L.2 3.50 | Yugoslavia ..... 9 D.

No. 28,849 ** PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, OCTOBER 25-26, 1975 Established 1887



Associated Press.
Tanks and military trucks outside regimental barracks near Lisbon as part of the national general alert.

Renewed 'Cardiac Insufficiency'

Franco Has 3d Heart Crisis; End of Rule Is Thought Near

By Henry Giniger

MADRID, Oct. 24 (NYT).—Generalissimo Francisco Franco, fighting against heart failure, suffered a new setback this afternoon—after his doctors had earlier reported some improvement—and the end of his 36-year-old rule of Spain appeared imminent.

In a bulletin issued at 8:30 p.m., the team of 10 physicians said: "The evolution of the chief of state's illness has been modified by a new occurrence of cardiac insufficiency, which has been overcome."

The bulletin added that the general was "resting quietly," his vital signs continued to be normal and his cardiocirculatory state was stationary.

However, even before tonight's crisis, it was said that the 82-year-old leader was afflicted by necrosis, the death of heart tissue.

The highest Spanish officials, including Premier Carlos Arias Navarro and Alejandro Rodrigues de Valcarcel, speaker of the parliament and chairman of the Council of the Realm, were believed to have decided that Gen. Franco would have to yield to Prince Juan Carlos, 37, whom the general has designated to become his successor and the new king of Spain.

Bulletins to Increase

Between last night's statement and today's first bulletin, which cited his "improved" condition as of 2 p.m., there was a 17-hour hiatus filled only by rumor, speculation and disquiet. Mr. Rodrigues de Valcarcel said that medical bulletins would now be issued at more regular intervals.

The country was outwardly calm. No signs of security precautions were evident, although military and police commanders were reported to have been alerted to the possibility that a security plan projected for the death of the chief of state would have to be put into effect quickly.

The Cabinet's regular Friday meeting was called off, even though it could have been held without the chief of state. Instead, the Premier and his ministers stood by in their offices.

Mr. Arias's time was partly occupied with negotiations for a settlement with Morocco over the Spanish Sahara.

Gen. Franco had been reported unwilling to yield to Juan Carlos until the problem of the Sahara was settled. But with the turn for the worse in his health, "an irreversible situation" occurred, one well-informed political figure said. With the Moroccan situation still considered dangerous here, officials were eager to head off a long-lasting power vacuum.

Visit to Palace

According to a reliable account of last night's events, Mr. Arias and Mr. Rodrigues de Valcarcel went to Gen. Franco's Pardo Palace on the outskirts of the capital and sought to get the ailing leader to sign an abdication. But, according to the account, the general appeared to become upset and less than completely lucid and the doctors, fearing his death, intervened, asking the two officials to desist.

In diplomatic circles, the report spread that the major figures of the regime would wait until Sunday and then will make another effort to obtain a resignation.

According to this version, if the new effort were rebuffed, constitutional procedures for declaring the leader to be incapacited would be invoked. But it is said that the officials would prefer to avoid such a course because of its complications and possible snags.

According to Article 14 of the Law of Succession, two-thirds of the 20-member government would have to agree that the chief of state is incapacitated, and their finding would then go to the Council of the Realm, a body of 22 notables, who by the same majority would also have to approve the finding. It would then go to the Cortes (parliament), which would have eight days to ratify the measure by two-thirds of those present provided that a majority of parliamentarians was voting.

A significant change in the situation was reported to be the willingness of the general's family to accept his withdrawal. This was believed to have been communicated to Prince Juan Carlos by the general's 53-year-old son-in-law, the Marquis de Villaverde, who is a heart surgeon, although (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

United Press International.
Guards standing watch at the gates of the El Pardo Palace in Madrid on Friday.

Wide Conflict Is Reported From Angola

South Africa, Zaire Accused of Invasion

LUANDA, Angola, Oct. 24 (AP).—Heavy fighting was reported across much of Angola today, after the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) called a general mobilization and said "there will be bloodshed and misery for the people on the eve of independence."

The MPLA claimed troops from South Africa and Zaire have invaded Angola in an attempt to prevent the Portuguese colony from attaining independence as scheduled Nov. 11.

The MPLA, backed by the Soviet Union, is fighting for control of the new African nation with two other factions—the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA), supported by China, and the less militant National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola (UNITA).

Mortar Fire Heard

Heavy mortar fire heard in Luanda yesterday apparently came from an MPLA counterattack against FNLA forces north of the capital, observers said.

FNLA forces have been trying to drive the MPLA from the capital for weeks. The MPLA claims to have driven attacking FNLA forces back 20 miles from Luanda, but last reports by Portuguese aerial reconnaissance put the front about 12 miles north of the capital.

Portuguese troops have been ordered to remain neutral in the conflict.

The MPLA reported other fighting, much of it with UNITA forces, in the southwest and east.

2 Bodies Discovered

JAKARTA, Oct. 24 (Reuters).—Pro-Indonesian forces in Portuguese Timor have found two bodies believed to be former Portuguese soldiers who fought with the leftist independence movement, Fretilin, the Indonesian news agency Antara said today.

It said the bodies were found in Balibo, a town seized from Fretilin by forces of the Timorese Democrate Union and the Apodeti party.

Nine Bombs Explode, Coup Feared

Portuguese Army Placed on Alert

LISBON, Oct. 24 (UPI).—The government today placed the army on full alert, set up military roadblocks and issued ammunition to loyal northern units after nine bombs exploded and rumors spread of an imminent coup d'état.

Socialist leader Mario Soares told a news conference that the situation was critical, but that he had received assurances from Premier Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo that it was under control.

"A climate of general unrest exists, which is favorable to the right," he said. "The situation is critical because of the extreme left and Communist party's adventurous policy."

As he spoke, armored cars moved into strategic positions around the northern city of Oporto and loyal troops were issued ammunition, grenades and combat food rations. Other troops set up roadblocks on main highways in a search for weapons. Units throughout the country were placed on stand-by alert.

Rumors grew that the extreme right and the far left were mobilizing their forces for a showdown. Predawn bombs damaged six cars owned by leftist naval officers. Other explosions were reported by the police at a land-reform office in the south and in two northern towns.

Tonight, the military security forces said that rumors of imminent coup attempts were "not justified." A statement said: "Alarmist rumors are not justified. There has been no change in public order."

The apparent rightist bomb campaign was matched on the left by calls for workers to support rebellious soldiers meeting in Oporto, which provoked the extra security precautions in that city.

Military commanders, meanwhile, were summoned to Lisbon to discuss the crisis.

The confrontation was the result of the Premier's attempt to limit Communist and extreme leftist influence in the government, military and mass media. Rumors that the extreme left was plotting against the Socialist-dominated regime swept through the capital last night as leftists staged an anti-government demonstration.

The center of tension today was the artillery base on the outskirts of Oporto where rebellious soldiers from 18 different units went ahead with their meeting in defiance of an official ban.

Transport Strike

The Communist-controlled labor confederation, Intersindical, appealed to workers to mass in front of the base to prevent any military attempt by the authorities to break up the meeting. The confederation also organized a strike in the city's public transportation system in support of the rebel troops.

Brig. Antonio Pires Veloso, the region's military commander, reacted to the moves by ordering armored cars to take up strategic positions around the city and his military headquarters. Loyal troops were equipped for combat.

Second Slain in Two Days

Turkish Ambassador in Paris Is Shot Dead by Two Gunmen

PARIS, Oct. 24 (IHT).—The Turkish ambassador to France was killed by two unidentified gunmen today—the second Turkish envoy slain in Europe in the last two days.

The latest victim was Ismail Erez, 53, who was shot as he was being driven back to his embassy here after an official function. His chauffeur was also killed.

On Wednesday, the Turkish ambassador to Austria was slain by three unknown assailants in his embassy office in Vienna.

There was speculation that Greek, Greek-Cypriot or Armenian terrorists might be behind the assassinations, but no group immediately claimed responsibility.

International Group

A top police official in Vienna said that today's killing here appeared to confirm the theory that an international terrorist group was at work.

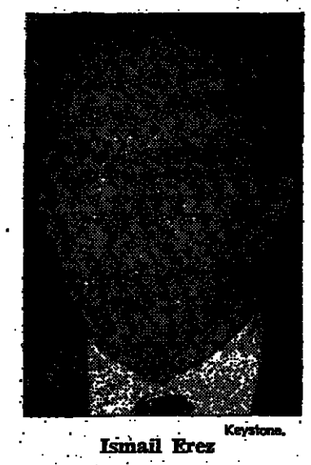
In Ankara, an emergency meeting of the Turkish Cabinet was called following the news of the Paris slaying.

Paris police said that Ambassador Erez was returning to the Turkish Embassy, where he had his living quarters, after a reception. His limousine had crossed the Seine River over the Bir Hakeim Bridge and was on the ramp leading to the Right Bank when, according to information obtained by police, the car slowed at a curve and a man approached from the right side and opened the front door. The man shot at the ambassador, who was sitting on the rear seat. Another man, at the left of the car, fired through the front window, killing the 30-year-old chauffeur, Talip Yener, instantly.

The ambassador collapsed on the rear seat. He died on the way to a hospital about a half-hour later.

The gunmen, described as having dark complexions, ran to the Right Bank and disappeared.

Today in Paris, an anonymous (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Keystone.
Ismail Erez

But March to Sahara Continues

Morocco Sure of Spain's Support

From Wire Dispatches

MARRAKESH, Morocco, Oct. 24—Morocco asserted today that its planned "peace march" into the Spanish Sahara would take place, but expressed confidence that a Moroccan take-over would have Spain's prior approval.

"I confirm in the most categorical manner that the march continues, will continue and will not stop before reaching the conclusion we plan to give it," Information Minister Ahmed Taibi Benhima told reporters.

He spoke as thousands of volunteers continued to travel by train, truck, bus and car from all over Morocco toward the frontier post of Tarfaya, where a tent city has been set up to receive them.

King Hassan II vowed last week to lead 350,000 Moroccan men, women and children, armed with nothing but the Koran to the Spanish Sahara capital of El Aiun, 40 miles south of the frontier.

Negotiations Start

At the same time, Moroccan Foreign Minister Ahmed Laraki arrived today in Madrid and began negotiations for a peaceful take-over of the phosphate-rich territory.

At the United Nations, Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim announced that he would visit Morocco, Mauritania, Algeria and Spain this weekend for talks on the Spanish Sahara dispute. He was to leave for Morocco tomorrow.

Information Minister Benhima held his news conference specifically to deny a report that a tentative agreement over the Spanish Sahara had been reached by Spain and Morocco.

The Associated Press, in a dispatch from Marrakesh, had quoted Moroccan scurces as saying that Spain had tentatively agreed to turn over th. Spanish Sahara to Morocco, with Morocco in turn ceding part of the territory to Mauritania.

No official confirmation of the report was immediately available, the AP said.

The sources said that the tentative agreement was worked out this week by King Hassan and Jose Solis Ruiz, a special envoy from Madrid.

False Report

Mr. Benhima called the report "scandalously false." But his statements, nonetheless, pointed to a Moroccan-Spanish accommodation.

The information minister said that negotiations and the march were "in competition." He did not elaborate, but a Foreign Ministry official explained, "both the march and the dialog"e are taking place. Let's see which arrives first."

The official said that the march project is "irreversible," but that it would not necessarily fly in the face of the Spanish government.

Morocco's relations with Algeria, which wants the Spanish Sahara to become independent and, preferably, aligned with Algeria, took a turn for the worse. The Moroccan government let it be known through newspapers that trade unofficially had been suspended between the two countries. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Icelandic Women Stage Massive Equality Strike

REYKJAVIK, Oct. 24 (UPI).—The women of this island republic went on strike today, shutting down factories, stores, communications and their own kitchens.

"Today is our national women's day and this is our way to draw attention to our case," a spokeswoman for Iceland's organization for women said.

She said nearly all of the country's 60,000 women over 19, from all political and social factions, had joined the strike aimed at demonstrating women's struggle for equality.

"Although we have different opinions on many questions, we felt that we had to be fully united in this action," the spokeswoman said. "I think we have succeeded, because almost every woman in Iceland is on strike."

She said with many housewives on strike, some men had stayed off their jobs in order to look after homes and children.

Beirut Fighting Erupts, 15 Are Killed

BEIRUT, Oct. 24 (UPI).—Heavy fighting with rockets, mortars and machine guns resumed in eastern Beirut tonight only hours after a contingent of army troops had moved into the capital to help restore order.

Police sources said 15 persons were killed in rocket and mortar duels between Christians and Moslems, raising the casualty toll in the last six weeks of civil strife to more than 630 dead and 1,600 wounded.

5 Mortar Shells

Witnesses said five mortar shells landed near the internal security forces headquarters and another near the municipal court building. Beirut radio warned citizens to remain indoors as shooting made most streets in the capital unsafe.

About 400 army troops took up positions around government buildings and water and electricity plants as part of the security measures announced by Interior Minister Camille Chamoun last night. A 24-hour curfew for areas of the capital hard-hit by fighting was also announced, but by this afternoon it had still to be put into effect. An 8 p.m.-to-6 a.m. curfew remained in force throughout the city.

Police sources said there has been no progress in tracing two U.S. Embassy officials kidnapped in a leftist Moslem and Palestinian area of Beirut Wednesday. The kidnappers have still not communicated with authorities or the embassy.

Meets U.S. Envoy

Mr. Chamoun met today with U.S. Ambassador McMurtrie Godley. He told newsmen there had been no developments in the case.

The Americans, Charles Gallagher, 44, and William Dykes jr., 55, worked in the printing center of the United States Information Service.

The Egyptian Middle East News Agency said Mr. Gallagher and Mr. Dykes were being held by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, but a spokesman for the front said he had no knowledge of the abduction.

Lebanese troops yesterday moved into positions along main roads to reinforce security patrols in an attempt to prevent further kidnappings. The security forces, outnumbered and outgunned by the warring militia units, have proved powerless to halt the wave of shootings, killings and kidnappings.

Arafat Comment

In Damascus, yesterday, Palestinian guerrilla chief Yassir Arafat said there was a conspiracy to partition Lebanon and "turn it into another Cypr[illegible]."

Mr. Arafat spoke at a conference of the Front for the Support of the Palestinian Revolution, which urged "support for the Palestinian presence in Lebanon in view of the dangers it is facing as well as for the Lebanese nationalist movement."

Kissinger Back in D.C.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger arrived today for early meetings with President Ford to discuss Mr. Kissinger's talks this week with the leaders of China and Japan.

India Outlaws Bonded Labor

NEW DELHI, Oct. 24 (Reuters).—The government today decreed an end to India's traditional system of bonded labor.

Entire families were pledged to work for generations to repay loans by rich landlords. There are no official estimates of the number of people in bondage but the total runs into millions.

An ordinance signed by President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed immediately frees all bonded workers and threatens employers who violate the law with up to three years in jail.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi pledged to abolish the ancient practice when she placed India under a state of emergency in June.

Independence Voted Nearer for Surinam

THE HAGUE, Oct. 24 (Reuters).—The Dutch lower house of parliament has approved a bill to grant the South American territory of Surinam its independence Nov. 25, after 308 years of colonial rule.

The chamber voted 106-5 for the legislation, which goes to the upper house next week. The last major relic of Dutch colonialism, Surinam now must approve its own constitutional law before independence day. Surinam lies between Guyana and French Guiana and has about 360,000 inhabitants.

Associated Press.
MARCH OF CONQUEST—Trucks bearing peace marchers toward the Spanish Sahara border being guarded on the road near Agadir by Moroccan Army tanks The marchers were among the 350,000 taking part in the march.

'Buying Colonies' Charged

Black Africa Is Dissatisfied With Arabs' Oil-Dollar Aid

By Thomas A. Johnson

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 24 (NYT).—Although the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries have pledged more than $10 billion to assist underdeveloped nations, there is growing dissatisfaction with their efforts in some black African countries.

The Africans, who have looked to OPEC's Arab members for assistance and investment, assert that the bulk of the funds has gone to Asian, Arab League and other predominantly Moslem nations.

An African diplomat charged that "the Arab petrodollar politics is aiming at buying colonies in black Africa." Another said: "No matter what the Arabs say, they are tying their willingness to help black Africans to black Africa's willingness to line up solidly with the Arabs against Israel in the Middle East."

To these charges an Arab diplomat replied that he had found black African leaders irresponsible and that "while they want our backing in all areas, they want to say that the Middle East is an area on which they can remain neutral."

Paying for Oil

Other Arab officials, including the secretary of the Arab League, Mahmoud Riad, have insisted Pressed on the question of donations to the poor African states have more than made up for increased petroleum costs.

Iran, which is not an Arab state, has contributed almost three times more than the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Iraq, Libya and Saudi Arabia combined.

More than 90 per cent of the donations, black Africans maintain, are going to Egypt, Syria, India, Pakistan and Bangladesh and to African states that are Arab League members or that have large Moslem populations.

African states scheduled to receive relatively small grants are Burundi, Dahomey, Equatorial Guinea and Lesotho.

Some $45 million of a $200-million pledge by Arab oil states has been received by the African Development Bank in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, to assist states pressed by petroleum prices. An additional $100 million is being held by the Arab League in Cairo for disbursement to needy African states.

In May, Arab oil ministers announced that $80 million would be provided to the poor Arab League states—Morocco, Mauritania, Somalia, Sudan, Yemen and Southern Yemen.

In addition, numerous donations are made by individual Arab states to African countries. A recent $25-million Saudi grant went to six sub-Sahara nations for long-range relief from drought. Libya donated $4 million to Niger for a mosque, an Arabic library and the promotion of the study of Arabic.

Percentage of Surplus

The president of the Kuwait-based Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, Chedley Avari, has said that during 1974-75, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the Arab Emirates and Qatar gave 25 per cent of their surplus finances to developing countries and that the donations would average 19 per cent between 1975 and 1980.

This conflict between the Third World's richest and poorest blocs has dominated their relations in recent years. The Organization of African Unity, through a committee of 12 Arab and African states, has been assigned to arrange a meeting to settle the matter.

Arab and African diplomatic sources describe the issue as the most serious conflict in the informal grouping of 100 African, Asian and Latin American nations known as the Third World. Most of the 46 independent African states, small and poor, need billions of dollars to develop —or just to sustain—their economies.

In addition, most African states are hard pressed to pay for petroleum because its price has more than quadrupled.

It has not been possible to determine the total of such donations since they have been made through several programs and banks and also through what an Arab diplomat called "the old sheikhs's net." This, he explained, derives from the ancient custom of wealthy sheikhs helping the needy in secret.

Pressed on the question of donations to black Africa, a spokesman for the Arab League Information Center in New York referred inquiries to the World Bank. Its statistics show that almost $10 billion has been pledged by OPEC countries through the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development to aid Third World nations in 1974-75.

OPEC Investments in U.S. Up

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP).—The oil-producing nations are expected to step up their investments in the United States following a slowdown in the first half of the year, a Treasury Department official said yesterday.

Assistant Treasury Secretary Gerald Parsky said OPEC's U.S. investments totaled $1.2 billion in July and August, compared with $2 billion during the first half of the year.

The OPEC nations invested about $11 billion in the United States in 1974, which equaled about 19 per cent of their total oil earnings available for investment. During the first half of 1975, however, the share invested in the United States fell to 9 per cent, Mr. Parsky said.

"I would not anticipate the 9-per-cent figure holding the whole year," he said at a news conference. "I anticipate it will be closer to 19 per cent for the year. There is a clear desire to participate in the U.S. economy" by the OPEC nations, he said.

Ambassador Of Turkey Is Assassinated

(Continued from Page 1)

caller phoned radio station Europe Number One here and said: "The Turkish Embassy will be blown up tonight." Police entered the embassy for a thorough search of the premises but found no bomb.

Work of EOKA

Then, the radio station received another phone call. The voice at the other end claimed that today's two killings were the work of EOKA, the Greek-Cypriot organization founded by th late Gen. George Grivas to free Cyprus from British rule. EOKA now is reported to see as its main target the Turkish troops stationed on Cyprus since their invasion last year in support of the island's Turkish minority.

The only clues the police said they had concerning the assassins of the ambassador here were that they were men of dark complexion, wearing blue jeans; that their arms were an Israeli-made Uzi and a U.S.-made Thompson submachine gun, and that evidently they had inside information about their victims' schedule.

Ambassador Erez was advised last night by his minister counselor, Kamyran Tuzel, to take special security precautions for the embassy following the Vienna slaying. Mr. Erez is said to have replied, "Not necessary—if they want to kill me, they can shoot me in the street."

Armenian Liberation

On Wednesday, following the slaying in Vienna, a man claiming to represent an "Armenian Liberation Organization" telephoned the Associated Press in New York claiming that it had organized the murder.

In the last days of the Ottoman Empire, the Turkish government staged pogroms in which many hundreds of thousands in the Armenian minority were exterminated, the remainder fleeing abroad.

A year and a half ago, Ankara broke off diplomatic relations with Paris to protest a monument which France permitted to be erected near Marseilles in memory of the Armenian dead. Ambassador Erez was the first Turkish ambassador here since relations resumed last November.

Tonight, French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing sent a message of condolence to President Fakri Koroturk of Turkey.

"I salute the memory of this diplomat of great talent devoted to the service of French-Turkish friendship and who was quickly able to make us appreciate his eminent qualities of mind and spirit," the message said.

"Everything will be done to find the perpetrators of this cowardly assassination and bring them to justice.

"In my name and that of the whole French people, I send to you my most sincere condolences and the assurance of all my sympathy."

In Washington, State Department spokesman John Trattner said that the Turkish Embassy there had asked for additional protection. Mr. Trattner expressed "extreme revulsion" at the killings.

Ky Offers to Lead Vietnam Invasion

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 24 (AP).—Nguyen Cao Ky, a former South Vietnamese air marshal and premier, said yesterday that he would be willing to lead an invasion against the six-month-old Communist regime in his country.

Mr. Ky, 45, questioned by reporters at a Yale University meeting, refused to elaborate. He did say that sending U.S. troops back to Vietnam was "not realistic right now."

Attention from the Western nations is helping to keep persecution of former foes of the Communists to a minimum, he said, but added: "There's no doubt in my mind that a slow and quiet bloodbath is going on now" in the "re-education camps" in South Vietnam. He warned that unless the West "wakes up and has no illusions about Communist goodwill," support for China and the Soviet Union will spread throughout Southeast Asia.

HARRY'S N.Y. BAR
est 1911
5 Rue Daunou, Paris.
"Sank Roo Dee Noo"
Falkenturm Strasse 9, Munich.

Associated Press.

SPANISH-MOROCCAN EMBRACE—Ahmed Laraki, foreign minister of Morocco, (right), is greeted by Spanish minister Jose Solis Ruiz at Madrid airport Friday. They met on Spanish Sahara. Spanish ambassador in Rabat, Adolfo Martin-Gamero, is at left.

Morocco Sure Spain Will Back Take-Over

(Continued from Page 1)

Rail connections were cut earlier this week. Crossing the Moroccan-Algerian frontier by road was slow for private cars and impossible for trucks.

Despite statements pointing to agreement with Spain, the Moroccan government was doing nothing to dampen the festive mood that has swept Morocco.

Streets of cities and villages were festooned with flags and colored lights were strung out to form a crown in honor of the King.

Tunisian Foreign Minister Habib Chatti arrived today in Morocco for talks with the King. He said that he was bringing a message from President Habib Bourguiba.

A Jordanian delegation under former Premier Ahmed Toukan flew into Marrakesh today to join the march.

The Jordanians carried a banner proclaiming, "The Moroccan March on the Sahara Is the Prelude to the Arabs' March for the Liberation of Jerusalem."

The Algerian daily El Moudjahid commented sarcastically on the Jordanian delegation, saying that it was surprising that the Jordanians instead "didn't have the idea of organizing a march on Jordanian territory occupied for the last eight years."

The newspaper also scoffed at the Sudan's promise to send 10,000 sheep for the march. It said, "The Sudanese authorities would do better to distribute these 10,000 sheep to their own people, who are undernourished."

Franco Has Third Cardiac Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

he is not a member of the attending medical team.

As he did last year when the general became ill, the marquis is reported to have assumed control of operations at the Pardo Palace, determing—among other things—who will have access to his father-in-law and what announcements shall be made. It was the marquis who was said to have held up news of the general's setback which occurred early yesterday morning but was not revealed until last evening.

The marquis, among other members of the family, is considered a factor in the general's decision to stay or go. Last year they were thought to have pushed him to recover his powers from the prince, to whom they had been temporarily delegated during his illness. The death or withdrawal of Gen. Franco would bring major changes in their power and wealth.

Relations With Sweden

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 24 (AP).—Spain's ambassador to Sweden, Alfonso de la Serna, has returned here after being recalled to Madrid for consultations earlier this month, the Foreign Department reported today.

His recall to Spain had been seen as a counter to Swedish protests against the executions of five convicted terrorists in Spain last month. Sweden's ambassador to Spain, Knut Bernstroem, was ordered back to Stockholm after the executions, but soon returned to Madrid.

Ford Deplores UN Resolution Equating Zionism and Racism

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (IHT).—President Ford said today that he deplores "in the strongest terms" a UN committee resolution linking Zionism with racism.

The White House released the statement a day after the United States sent protest notes to four Latin American nations expressing disappointment in their votes in favor of the resolution.

The resolution was passed last week by the UN Social Committee. It now goes to the General Assembly.

"It has been a general principle of the United States to take grave exception to any action that weakens the United Nations as an effective forum for the peaceful resolution of international disputes," Mr. Ford said.

Pakistan Elected to Term

At the UN, the General Assembly unanimously elected Pakistan yesterday to a two-year term on the Security Council after India withdrew from a deadlocked contest with its neighbor.

Pakistan will replace Iraq as a nonpermanent member on the 15-member council starting Jan. 1.

Indian Ambassador Rikhi Jaipal announced the withdrawal after delegates from Asia, Africa and Latin America appealed to either India or Pakistan to give way.

Neither had been able to muster the necessary two-thirds majority through seven ballots to fill a council seat assigned to the Asian group. The Philippines initially was a contender for the seat but withdrew on Monday.

Ambassador Jaipal said India acted because it was concerned that the deadlock might mean "failure to fill an Afro-Asian seat in the Security Council."

Pakistan reciprocated by indicating it will support India should it run again for the Security Council.

The Asian seat was one of five nonpermanent seats on the Security Council that were up for election this year. Four were decided on the first ballot—Dahomey and Libya for Africa, Panama for Latin America and Romania for East Europe.

Five other nonpermanent members were elected last year to serve through 1976. They are Guyana, Italy, Japan, Tanzania and Sweden. Permanent members with veto powers are Britain, France, China, the Soviet Union and the United States.

Today, the UN celebrated its 30th anniversary.

The focus of celebrations all over the world to mark the coming into force of the UN Charter on Oct. 24, 1945, was to be a UN Day concert in the General Assembly hall by the Vienna Symphony Orchestra, a gesture by the city of Vienna to Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, an Austrian.

Conservatives Lead in U.K. Poll

LONDON, Oct. 24 (AP).—The Conservative party, under the leadership of Margaret Thatcher, has overtaken the ruling Labor party in popularity, Gallup poll results published in the Daily Telegraph showed yesterday.

Asked which party they would vote for if a national election were held now 42.5 per cent of those polled chose the Conservatives, 40.5 per cent Labor, 13.5 per cent the Liberal party and 3.5 per cent others.

Last month, in a similar poll, the Labor party had a 3-per-cent lead over the Conservatives.

Australia Crash Toll May Include 5 Tourists

CAIRNS, Australia, Oct. 24 (AP).—Three tourists from the United States and two from West Germany are believed to have been among 11 persons killed when a four-engine turboprop aircraft crashed last night in a sugar cane field near this coastal resort city.

A police spokesman said that identification of five bodies had not been made. The plane, owned by a small regional airline, crashed about two miles from here during a severe electrical storm. The cause of the crash was not known.

Bavaria Police Seek Radioactive Matter

HAMMELBURG, West Germany, Oct. 24 (UPI).—A metal cylinder containing a radioactive substance has apparently been stolen from the U.S. Army during the recent Reforger maneuvers in Bavaria, the police said today.

They warned the public that the cylinder, if opened, was dangerous. Radio stations in Bavaria have been repeating the warning. An Army spokesman said he could not confirm the report, but West German police said the Army had alerted them to search for the cylinder.

$600 Damages for Car That Hit Ford Auto

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 24 (AP).—An insurance company has offered the teen-age driver of the car which collided with President Ford's $500,000 limousine last week $600 for damages and other costs.

James Salamites, 19, said that a claims adjustor made the offer to cover towing charges, other fees and damages to the 1968 Buick that his mother bought two months ago for $480. The car has been unusable since the accident, he said, but he and his mother have not decided whether to accept the offer.

News Analysis

Debate Over World Growth: When Will the Pond Be Full?

By Gladwin Hill

WOODLANDS, Texas, Oct. 24 (NYT).—The international debate over "limits to growth" has been going on for three years, and both advocates and antagonists of the concept are predicting at least a decade of discussions to come. Why is the argument—preceding yet another flap at a conference of savants, businessmen and public officials that concluded here today—so protracted? And what are they arguing about?

A partial answer to both questions is that they are arguing about many imponderables—essentially about the future shape of the world.

Nearly a decade ago, a group of scholars and businessmen began thinking about the story of the procrastinating farmer and the lily pond.

In the pond was a particularly prolific type of water lily that doubled its size every day. This did not bother the farmer much because it was a big pond, and he figured he would get around to cleaning it out some day. He was not even disturbed when the lilies had covered half the pond. Then a friend with a mathematical mind pointed out that, at the rate the lilies had been multiplying, the pond would be choked the next day.

Alarming Parallels

This seemed to the thinkers—who organized themselves into a select group called the Club of Rome—to have alarming parallels in the world, where population and so many other things, such as the consumption of energy and resources, were growing, like the lilies, geometrically.

How long, they asked, could that go on, considering that this sphere of rock only 8,000 miles in diameter was loaded with more than 3 billion people whose number would double in less than 30 years?

The answer was propounded in 1972 in a club-sponsored study by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology entitled "Limits to Growth." The answer was that, at present growth rates, population, agriculture, industry and the whole system would reach the world's capacity within 100 years.

The ensuing argument has revolved around what, if anything, to do.

Some people question the validity of the theory itself. They say that pernicious trends, such as the growth of pollution and population, will automatically generate counter-vailing forces.

The "limits" people go along with this part of the way. They concede that if things come to an end they will do so gradually. But they argue, why not deal with the problems before the problems crush us?

'Limits' vs. 'Technology'

That brings into the discussion a nasty word, "planning," which many people equate with government dictation.

Even among the many who endorse planning, there is argument over what sort of planning is needed.

The business world favors planning, but not governmental restraints. Economic purists tend to think that the "market mechanism"—supply and demand and prices—will resolve everything. Opponents point out that the market mechanism did nothing about averting pollution and other baneful hidden costs of production.

The principal challengers of the "limits" concept are the "technology" people, who say that engineering and scientific advances will emerge to solve the problems confronting the world. The other side replies that the hoped-for technological advances are a slender reed to cling to.

Free-enterprisers contend that only growth can produce the wealth to solve the problems of the impoverished. Critics say that recent history shows that growth tends only to make the rich richer, not to produce a more viable distribution of wealth.

Even food specialists are divided on whether the malnutrition of about half of humanity is a result of an absolute world shortage of food, or simply of creaky distribution systems and widespread poverty.

A heated debate rages over whether the depletion of such resources as minerals will be catastrophic or whether the "price mechanism" will brake the depletion, and substitutes now undreamed of will emerge.

Rhodesia Politician Dies After Attack

SALISBURY, Oct. 24 (Reuters).—An official of Joshua Nkomo's wing of the divided African National Council died in hospital Wednesday after being attacked by stone-throwing blacks at his home a week ago, police here said today.

He was Elija Ncube, 44, deputy chairman of an ANC branch in the township of Tshabalala, near Bulawayo. The matter is being treated as one of murder, a police spokesman said. No arrest has yet been made.

U.K. Ship Carries Japan's A-Waste

TOKYO, Oct. 24 (Reuters).—About 30 tons of highly radio-active nuclear waste have left Japan aboard the 1,540-ton British ship Leven Fisher, the Japan Atomic Power Co. said today.

The fuel waste from the company's Tokai and Tsuruga power plants is part of 1,500 tons to be reprocessed in Britain and France by 1982.

This was in accordance with long-term agreements concluded by Japan with British Nuclear Fuel Ltd., and French nuclear energy development authorities, the firm said. There have been mounting protests against the reprocessing.

Kidnapped Dutchman Shouts Plea for Police to Stay Away

MONASTEREVIN, Ireland, Oct. 24 (UPI).—Kidnapped Dutch industrialist Tiede Herrema screamed for help today before his abductors dragged him from the window of the upstairs bedroom where he is being held at gunpoint.

"Please help me," he shouted to a group of reporters 70 yards away. "Tell the police to stay away. Please, please save my life . . . They have a gun at my head."

At one point, he shouted: "Go away," but seconds later he screamed, "Come and save me."

His final words were: "Get the mediator." Then he was jerked away from the window.

Outside the house where Mr. Herrema and his two kidnappers have been trapped since Tuesday, detectives wearing flak jackets and carrying sub-machine guns were unable to make a move for fear that the kidnappers might carry out their threat to kill the Dutch executive.

Hoarse Voice

In the brief glimpse of Mr. Herrema, 52, now in his fourth week of captivity, it was impossible to gauge his physical condition. But his voice was strong, if a little hoarse.

The incident took place a few hours after an Irish newspaper, quoting a "high ranking" police officer, said that the kidnappers had vented their anger on their hostage by beating and kicking him.

Police, occupying the ground floor of the two-story house, have been continuously monitoring the kidnappers, watching for the point where their nerves may break.

One of the kidnappers, Eddie Gallagher, 27, a renegade leader of the Irish Republican Army, made an abortive attempt yesterday to swap his hostage for the freedom of his woman accomplice, who was virtually identified as Marie Coyle, 19.

But when the government repeated its refusal to make a deal, Mr. Gallagher began to talk of the penalties involved if he released Mr. Herrema, chief executive of the Dutch-owned Ferenka Co.

"They are beginning to talk about the price to be paid," a source said.

Police maintained a shuttle dialogue throughout the night in an apparent attempt to prevent the kidnappers from sleeping.

"We are pretty certain they are suffering from lack of sleep and very edgy," a police source said.

Most Dangerous Man

At one point, Mr. Gallagher, who once commanded an IRA active service unit and is described by police as "the most dangerous man" in the Irish Republic, questioned detectives about the jail term he might expect.

"You are talking about 30 years when you ask me to give myself up," he shouted down the stairs. "Nonsense," replied a detective. "Unless somebody gets seriously hurt, there is no question of 30 years."

A photographer who spent hours lying on the floor of the adjoining house monitoring the dialogue said that it took the first hours of intensive negotiations before the police were able to send up yesterday the food asked for by the kidnappers.

Libya Shifted U.S. Fighters To Turkey to Break Embargo

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP).—Libya transferred seven U.S. jet fighters to Turkey last month in circumvention of the U.S. arms embargo, a State Department official has acknowledged to Congress.

The supersonic Northrop F-5As were sold to Libya by the United States in 1967 with the standard U.S. rule against transferring them to a third country. Therefore, as a result of the shift, Assistant Secretary of State Robert McCloskey said the U.S. Embassy in Tripoli has lodged a protest with the Libyan government.

However, Mr. McCloskey said in a letter to Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal, D-N.Y., that Turkey had not breached any legal obligation in accepting the planes. He said the United States would take the transfer into consideration in dealing with any future Libyan requests for arms.

"Given Turkey's grave concern that its air defense is being incapacitated by the U.S. embargo, it is not surprising that Turkey has sought to procure military equipment from other sources," Mr. McCloskey said in his letter.

Prods Congress

He said the State Department hopes Congress will act quickly to permit the restoration of U.S. defense arrangements with Turkey.

Congress earlier this month partly eased the arms embargo it had imposed on Turkey in February for using U.S. weapons in the 1974 invasion of Cyprus. The first half-dozen of 24 Phantom jets approved for delivery to Turkey were shipped this week.

Mr. McCloskey told Rep. Rosenthal, one of the architects of the weapons ban, that the United States is currently making no military sales to Libya and that the transfer of the jets "will be taken into account in our consideration of any future requests by the Libyan government."

The planes are worth about $17.5 million. They are an older model of the F-5E that Washington is selling to friendly governments.

Talks Set Tuesday

ANKARA, Oct. 24 (UPI).—Turkey and the United States will begin negotiations here Tuesday on the future of U.S. military

Afghan Ex-Premier Released in Amnesty

ISLAMABAD, Oct. 24 (Reuters).—Former Afghan Premier Mohammed Musa Shafiq, arrested in a coup which overthrew King Mohammed Zahir Shah two years ago, has been released with other prominent officials under an amnesty, the Afghan Embassy said here today.

President Sardar Daud Mohammed Khan proclaimed the amnesty three weeks ago during a Moslem religious festival.

All Police Resign In Oklahoma City Over Pay Raise

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oct. (AP).—Barred from striking a state law, virtually the en police force in this capital of 370,000 persons turned in th badges yesterday in a wage d pute.

That left 16 policemen, ai by state troopers and sheri deputies, to patrol a city wh limits cover an area larger th Los Angeles, and twice the si of New York City. The norm number of police is 599.

Mayor Patience Latting ur city residents to remain ca She called an emergency c council meeting which las 3 1/2 minutes, long enough Police Chief I. G. Purser to rep that with the state and cou help, more police cars were the streets than was normal a Thursday night.

The police insist the city the money to pay a 10-per-c raise recommended by a board arbitration, while the city offering 7 1/2 per cent.

More than 500 police offic threw their badges on the d of City Manager Howard M Mahan, escalating a three-d old slowdown.

Mexican Protest Costs Eight Live

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 24 (A —Troops and police killed eig landless farmers occupying la on the outskirts of Yaqui in northern Mexican state Sonora and wounded 14 mo all critically, Red Cross auth ities reported today.

The sources said more th 400 persons had occupied t land for two days when th army and the police confront them yesterday with tear g and machine guns.

A Red Cross spokesman said was not known which side fir first, but no casualties were r ported among the troops an police. Other sources said farmers were dissatisfied wit the pace of the government land redistribution progra Some of the landless farmer were reported to have been wai ing for land for more tha 25 years.

WHO to Train Herbalists, Midwives

Africa's Village Healers to Aid in Health Drive

By Dial Torgerson

BRAZZAVILLE, Congo, Oct. 24.—Medical science is turning to village healers to help solve Africa's health problems.

Under a plan being developed here by the regional headquarters of the World Health Organization, herbalists and midwives with training only in traditional medicine will be incorporated into a new concept called primary health care.

Witch doctors will not be encouraged to apply. And the village healers whose practice of medicine draws upon spellcasting and superstition will—it is hoped—be taught to shift instead to the principles of modern medicine.

WHO is now turning out instruction sheets—with pictures and a minimum of words—that will help even an illiterate village healer treat the 30 most common ailments suffered in Africa.

Two considerations brought WHO to the new line of thinking:

• Most African nations—or those anywhere in the developing world—simply cannot afford to provide trained doctors and modern medicine for everyone.

• Most Africans are treated by the village healers anyway, so why not incorporate them into a new plan to reach people at a village level?

Some missionary doctors have been using traditional healers for years in efforts to reach the most people possible. But, by and large, the European-trained public health doctors either have been competing with the village healers or else not getting down to the village level.

Most of the available medical funds have been spent either in showcase hospitals in big cities or in community hospitals and clinics in the smaller cities and larger towns. But most Africans still live in villages.

"You have to remember," said Dr. Armin Geller, a French physician who is assistant director of health services for WHO here, "that most Africans now get whatever medical care they receive from the traditional practitioner.

"In a typical village there are even specialists: the herbalist, the bonesetter, the midwife, the psychiatrist. It is possible to utilize these people and make their work more relevant to modern medicine."

"Some of the herbs these people use are the same ones you can now buy in a pharmacy," said Dr. Geller. "One tranquilizer now widely used was discovered by missionaries in Zaire who found village practitioners using it."

A pilot program is under way in Tanzania, and primary health care projects will be starting in many other nations later this year.

WHO, with representatives of all UN members present, gave the primary health plan top priority during the meeting of the World Health Assembly earlier this year in Geneva. The plan is already in limited action in Indonesia and parts of east Asia.

"In Africa," Dr. Geller said, "countries average $1 per capita a year for health care, and the minimum shots to prevent the main diseases cost $1.10 per capita.

"But in each community there should be someone who is able to assist the others. This is the heart of the primary health plan," he said.

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Discounts Official Snubs

Wallace Ends Europe Tour; Attacks Détente in Paris Talk

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Oct. 24 (IHT).—Alternately snubbed and courted as he picked his way through the capitals of Europe, Gov. George Wallace neared the end of a two-week visit abroad today with a speech in Paris on the perils of détente and the virtues of the middle class.

Until the end, Europeans showed the ambivalence with which they view the Alabamian. It was not until this morning that French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues decided to see Gov. Wallace, who had been turned down by both the President and Prime Minister.

Gov. Wallace took it with good grace, as he did similar snubs in West Germany and the Vatican on his first trip to Europe. "I'm only a governor, not a head of state," he kept saying.

A balance sheet for the trip would show warm receptions in London, Brussels and Rome, coolness in Paris and Bonn.

Most Curious Trip

It was one of the most curious trips ever made by a U.S. politician through Europe. Here to give himself international credentials before next year's presidential election, the Democratic governor took his Southern drawl, his wheelchair and his limited record in foreign affairs into talks with any European who would receive him.

He gave his first public performance of the trip today, before one of the largest groups ever to attend an American Club of Paris luncheon. Skeptical about détente, Mr. Wallace said that "all agreements with the Soviet Union from Potsdam until today have not been kept."

Appearing fit, speaking vigorously and with few notes, Gov. Wallace, 56, had few kind words for diplomats and other architects of détente.

"Diplomatic mistakes made in the United States and Europe have been enough to bring on wars that could have been avoided," he said. Mentioning Korea, Vietnam, the division of Berlin and Germany, he said that U.S. "diplomacy has failed in many ways."

Perfunctory Treatment

The governor's trip has been well covered by the U.S. press, though given only perfunctory treatment by the Europeans. The ambivalence over Gov. Wallace is due to the Europeans' lack of enthusiasm for his hawkish policies, combined with reluctance to snub a man with even an outside chance to become president.

Gov. Wallace set out to prove that despite the assassination attempt that has confined him to a wheelchair since 1972, he has the stamina to be president. While he appeared robust on this trip, he had only a light schedule. Though many political analysts dismiss him as no more than a regional favorite or a spoiler, the early Gallup Poll sampling this year has made him a front-runner.

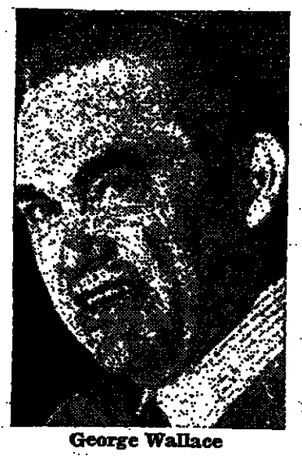
Advice of Times

Speaking to the American Club today, Gov. Wallace showed that he was aiming his campaign at the U.S. middle class. "The great issue of our time is whether the middle class is going to prevail," he said. "The middle class is disgusted," he said, noting some causes of disgust, such as détente, foreign aid, crime, immorality, loss of the work ethic and The New York Times.

"One reason New York City is in the state it is," he said, "is because it has taken the advice of The New York Times. The experience in New York City shows that you can't have something for nothing."

Gov. Wallace said that he was a firm supporter of NATO and criticized "those people trying to weaken it in the United States." But he had some harsh words for the Scandinavians.

Lumping NATO members Denmark and Norway together with neutral Sweden, Gov. Wallace lashed out bitterly at the governments which criticized the United States during the Vietnam war. "We were doing the same thing in Vietnam as in Denmark and Norway," he said, referring to holding back Communism. Indicating his tough line he said, "I'd make you respect me in Sweden, I'd make you magnanimous the rest of your life."



George Wallace

Gov. Wallace will make a brief *stop in Scotland* tomorrow to visit some of his ancestral sites before returning to Alabama. An aide said today that the thing that had most impressed the governor on this first European trip was the Berlin Wall.

Pressure Is on for New Probe

Sen. Schweiker Says 'Leads' Will Wreck Warren Report

By Martin Waldron

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (NYT).—Sen. Richard Schweiker, R-Pa., said in Harrisburg, Pa., last week that the Warren Commission report on the investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy is "like a house of cards; it's going to collapse."

Thus, Sen. Schweiker joined a curious mixture of Americans who no longer believe that the public was told the truth 12 years ago about the president's death and are now demanding a new investigation. The skeptics include respected public officials as well as the irrational, the confused and the mischievous.

The Warren Commission report has been under almost constant attack since it was released in the fall of 1964, but since President Richard Nixon was forced out of office by the Watergate scandals, efforts by a small group of professional writers and lecturers to get a new investigation have become clamorous.

These demands seem to be falling on receptive ears.

Two congressional subcommittees are taking a tentative look into how the assassination was investigated, with emphasis on whether the CIA and the FBI withheld evidence. One inquiry is that of Sen. Schweiker and Sen. Gary Hart, D-Colo., the other is under the direction of Rep. Don Edwards, D-Calif.

Lecture Topic

The attacks on the commission, which found that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in the assassination, are said to be the hottest topic on the college lecture circuit. The theme also dominates many radio talk shows.

Only one of the top officials of the old Warren Commission has been active in supporting its findings. He is David Belin, who was one of the commission's attorneys that headed the investigation of Oswald.

Mr. Belin's painstaking efforts to point out that many if not most of the allegations being made by the professional critics are untrue or are sheer speculation have been almost lost in the flood of rhetoric from the other side.

The rising tide of doubts about who killed Kennedy and why has begun to attract the attention of psychologists interested in mass behavior.

A teacher in the Department of American Studies at Brandeis University, Jacob Cohen, made an attempt in the current issue of the magazine Commentary to explain what he calls "conspiracy fever."

Taste for Mystery

"How can one explain the extraordinary degree of political distrust, and beyond that, the pervasive taste for mystery and conspiracy which is everywhere so conspicuous in America today?" he asked.

"The customary explanation is that recent revelations concerning Watergate, Vietnam, the CIA and FBI, among others, have caused and perhaps justify the present mood of distrust, and that truthfulness and rectitude on high will some day dispel it."

The Atlanta-based writers George and Priscilla MacMillan, a husband-and-wife team, who have written on the assassination of Mr. Kennedy and of the Rev. Martin Luther King jr., said in a book review in The New York Times that "the extraordinary vitality of the rumors about the Dallas assassination is one of the astonishing phenomena of American life in the past decade."

In addition to college lectures and radio "debates," leaders of the anti-Warren Commission movement have kept their viewpoint alive in scores of books, magazines and, recently, at regional and national seminars.

One such meeting was held in the gymnasium at the University of Hartford in Connecticut. Attendance over three days ranged from 300 to 2,000, even though it poured rain. Presiding was Mark Lane, who was the first and has been the most consistent critic of the commission.

Attacks Press

In his remarks, Mr. Lane told the audience, most of whom were college students, that the "national press has a lot to answer for" in its "blind acceptance" of the commission's report.

Any competent investigative reporter could quickly demolish the commission's findings, he said.

The Hartford meeting drew such diverse participants as Jim Garrison, the former New Orleans district attorney who tried to prove that the CIA killed Kennedy, and Cedric von Rolleston, a naval painter who claims to have met with Oswald before the murder.

Sen. Schweiker's prediction this week that the Warren report is about "to collapse" was predicated, the senator said, on "very significant leads."

He said that he and Sen. Philip Hart, D-Mich., were investigating the possibilities:

- That Mr. Kennedy was killed through a Communist plot originating in Cuba or the Soviet Union.
- That the assassination was prompted by a right-wing political conspiracy in the United States.
- That anti-Castro Cubans were responsible.

Sen. Schweiker did not say which if any of the possibilities he believed.

"The only thing I'm certain about is that we don't know the truth about the Kennedy assassination," he said.

IRS to Probe Its Role Over Senator's Tax

Following Allegations Montoya Not Audited

By Bob Woodward

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (WP).—The Internal Revenue Service has begun an internal investigation into allegations that IRS Commissioner Donald Alexander blocked audits and investigations of Sen. Joseph Montoya, D-N.M., for the last two years.

Warren Bates, assistant commissioner for inspection of the IRS, said yesterday that a written report will be given to Treasury Secretary William Simon.

"It will take about four or five weeks or even a couple of months before we're finished," Mr. Bates said.

The Inspection Division of the IRS is the agency's investigative arm and is required by IRS regulations to report directly to Mr. Simon on allegations involving the commissioner.

To Conduct Interviews

He said he is sure that everyone would be interviewed, who was named in a Washington Post article (IHT, Oct. 20) as having knowledge of Mr. Alexander's alleged efforts to block the probe of Sen. Montoya's tax records from 1973 to the present.

"These are serious allegations," he said, adding that he now has investigators assigned to the case here and in the southwest regional office in Dallas.

The investigation will also attempt to determine who provided information to The Washington Post and whether Sen. Montoya has actually received favorable treatment on his tax affairs as alleged in the article, according to Mr. Bates.

There is no evidence that Sen. Montoya sought the special treatment he received. Mr. Alexander has declined comment since the story appeared. Sen. Montoya heads the Senate subcommittee that oversees the IRS.

Assigns 3 to Job

Walter Coppinger, the regional IRS commissioner in Dallas, said this week that in response to the article, he assigned three persons to review Sen. Montoya's tax returns from 1966 to 1972.

Four highly reliable sources have said that no audit had been conducted of Sen. Montoya's tax returns for the past 25 years even though he became a millionaire during that time and had a poor record with the IRS. Sen. Montoya was twice recommended for prosecution by the IRS because he failed to file returns in 1945 and 1946 when he was a state senator, the sources said.

United Press International.

AFTER THE FIGHT—A white student is led out in handcuffs from South Boston High School after a burst of violence between black and white students.

100 White and Black Youths Fight On Steps of South Boston High

BOSTON, Oct. 24 (AP).—About 100 white and black pupils fought today on the steps outside South Boston High School in an apparent spillover from violence at a football game. No serious injuries were reported.

Fifteen of the pupils, eight whites and seven blacks, were arrested and suspended. Eighteen others, 16 blacks and two whites, were also suspended.

Schools were closed early in the South Boston and Charlestown areas.

The police said a 15-year-old black girl reported that she was kicked in the stomach. She was taken to a hospital, but left later.

In an unrelated incident, a black pupil at the Jeremiah Burke High School in Roxbury was arrested and charged with assault and battery with a dangerous weapon after allegedly stabbing another black youth during an argument. The police said the victim suffered a wound on the arm, but the injury was not serious.

Miss Hearst Wins Approval For Psychiatric Care in Jail

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24 (NYT).—Patricia Hearst's lawyers won a court order yesterday over prosecutors' objections that permits the defense's psychiatrist to examine and treat her while she is in San Mateo County jail.

Miss Hearst is held without bail awaiting trial for the armed robbery of a bank here April 15, 1974, soon after she switched from kidnap victim to convert of the Symbionese Liberation Army, a revolutionary group.

A hearing had been scheduled Wednesday that would have dealt with Miss Hearst's psychiatric state, but this was delayed until Nov. 4 because the reports of the psychiatrists appointed by U.S. District Judge Oliver Carter were not yet all available.

The order by Judge Carter was given in court following a hearing between counsel in his chambers.

After the closed hearing, Al Johnson, one of Miss Hearst's defense lawyers, moved in open court for the right to appoint a psychiatrist to examine and treat her while she is held in custody. Judge Carter approved the request.

For several days it has appeared to those following the case closely that Miss Hearst's attorneys have been attempting to bring her mental condition to the fore in maneuvering before her trial.

Mr. Johnson and his partner, Lee Bailey, the Boston lawyer who is Miss Hearst's chief defense counsel, said Wednesday that they believed she required extensive psychiatric treatment.

Judge Carter has appointed three psychiatrists and a psychologist to advise him whether Miss Hearst is competent to stand trial.

Miss Hearst has been held since Sept. 18, when she was arrested here, in the San Mateo County jail in Redwood City.

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U.S., Soviet Sign Anti-Pollution Pact

DULUTH, Minnesota, Oct. 24 (AP).—An agreement calling for further cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union over water-pollution control was signed in Duluth yesterday.

Signing for the United States was Dr. Donald Mount, director of the National Water Quality Laboratory here. Prof. Nicolai Butorin, director of the Institute of Biology of Inland Waters, was the Soviet representative.

The signing concluded a three-day seminar in Duluth in which six Soviet and 10 U.S. scientists participated.

The agreement called for an exchange of information on methods for setting water-pollution standards and a U.S.-Soviet symposium in June next year in Russia on pollution control.

The accord is subject to ratification by the Environmental Protection Agency, and by high Soviet officials.

U.S. Naval Force To Indian Ocean

SINGAPORE, Oct. 24 (AP).—A U.S. task force headed by the aircraft carrier Midway was expected to enter the Indian Ocean Monday via the Malacca straits, sources said today.

It was believed to be the eighth U.S. carrier force to enter the Indian Ocean since the 1973 Middle East war led to an increased U.S. naval presence in the area and the first since the Suez Canal was reopened this year.

Belgium-Cuba Air Link

HAVANA, Oct. 24 (Reuters).—Belgium and Cuba have agreed to open scheduled flights between Brussels and Havana next year, it was announced here. The route will be operated by Sabena and Cubana de Aviacion airline.

Two Reported Dead On German Border

DUDERSTADT, West Germany, Oct. 24 (AP).—For the second time in recent weeks, a defector was hit and believed killed by shrapnel from an automatic firing device in an East German border death strip, the West German border guard said today.

Observers on the western side of the border saw the explosion near the Duderstadt crossing point east of Goettingen and then saw East German border troops haul away the apparently lifeless body of a man. On Oct. 4, another man apparently was killed when he tripped an above-ground firing device near Helmstedt, further north.

U.S. Jury Indicts Mrs. Moore For Attempt to Slay President

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24 (AP).—A federal grand jury has indicted Mrs. Sara Jane Moore, 45, on charges of attempting to murder President Ford last month, it was disclosed today.

U.S. District Judge Samuel Conti ordered the indictment made public. It was issued Wednesday but sealed at the request of the U.S. attorney's office.

Federal authorities lodged an attempted-assassination charge against Mrs. Moore shortly after her arrest Sept. 22 outside a San Francisco Hotel where the President had given a speech. She was accused of firing a shot at the President from less than 40 feet away. The shot missed. Seventeen days earlier, a 26-year-old woman, a member of the cult of convicted murderer Charles Manson, had been arrested after allegedly pointing a gun at the President in Sacramento.

Psychiatric Tests

Mrs. Moore, a divorcee who has a 9-year-old son, and who allegedly shifted from conservatism to radical viewpoints after volunteer work for the poor, now is undergoing a court-ordered psychiatric examination to determine whether she is mentally competent to understand proceedings against her and assist in her own defense.

Judge Conti scheduled for Tuesday morning her arraignment and plea and the possible setting of a trial date. He ordered that U.S. marshals bring Mrs. Moore here for the hearing and then return her to San Diego for further psychiatric evaluation. She is due back in federal court here for a report on her mental condition Nov. 18.

A public defender representing Mrs. Moore said that he would oppose any plans on Tuesday to arraign her, have her enter a plea or have a trial date set.

"I don't think under the law she can be arraigned or any formal proceedings undertaken until her mental competency is determined," said Frank Bell, who with chief Public Defender James Hewitt has been appointed by the court to defend Mrs. Moore.

Was Fired by FBI

Mrs. Moore is a onetime bookkeeper who later worked as an FBI informant but was discharged for failure to keep secrets.

She and Lynette Fromme, the Manson follower arrested Sept. 5 in Sacramento, are the only two persons indicted under a special federal law covering attempts to assassinate a president. The law was enacted after the 1963 killing of President John F. Kennedy.

Miss Fromme is scheduled to go on trial Nov. 4 in Sacramento and her trial judge has ordered Mr. Ford to testify for the defense via videotape.

Ex-Marine Oliver Sipple is credited with grabbing for Mrs. Moore's gun and causing the bullet to miss President Ford.

Armed Man Seized

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (UPI).—Police arrested a 24-year-old man carrying a loaded .44-caliber magnum revolver in a holster as he walked by the northeast gate to the White House yesterday.

A park policeman was investigating a traffic accident when he spotted the suspect, Addison McCandless.

A spokesman said policeman James Fedders made the arrest without a struggle, charging his prisoner with violation of District of Columbia codes against carrying a dangerous weapon. He said, "At this time, circumstances suggest no threat to the President." Mr. Ford was in the White House at the time.

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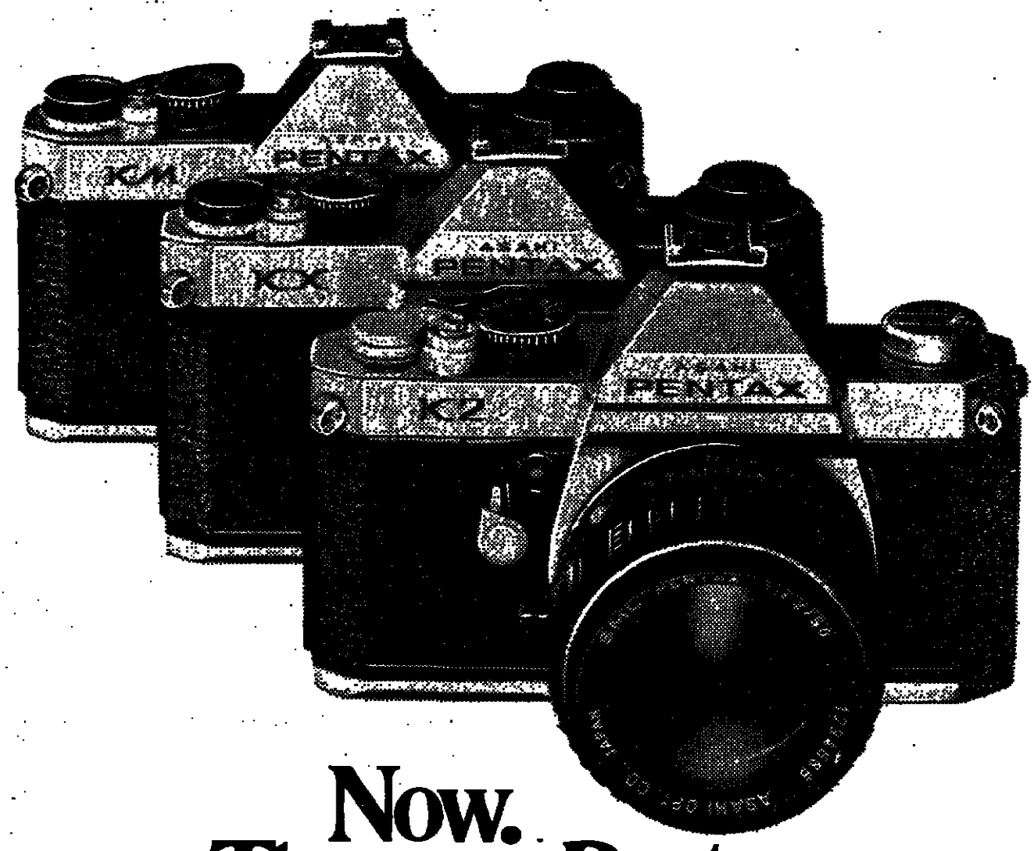

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The new KM is the successor of the famous Pentax Spotmatic, the world's best-selling 35mm SLR camera. With all of its advantages, including open aperture metering, *plus* the new K series bayonet mount.

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The new K2 is, of course, the "star" of the line, a fully automatic electronic shutter camera with a full range of shutter speeds (1/1,000 to 8 seconds), manual as well as automatic. Center-weighted light meter with match-needle alternative, vertical-run metal shutter, flash synchronization up to 1/125 sec., many other new features. What's more, the new K2 is the world's smallest fully automatic SLR camera, thanks to its exclusive Pentax design.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4—Saturday-Sunday, October 25-26, 1975 *

Canada Tackles Inflation

The tough but balanced anti-inflation program launched by Prime Minister Trudeau of Canada is long overdue. Mr. Trudeau was apparently moved to action by the resignation from his Cabinet of Finance Minister John Turner, generally regarded as the probable future leader of the Liberal party, who had long pressed for the kind of strong measures now adopted to check the deteriorating economy.

While inflation in the United States and many other industrial countries has come down to single-digit figures, Canada's inflation was running at an annual rate of 14 per cent during the three summer months and threatening to go still higher. Major wage settlements were coming in at an annual rate of increase of 22 per cent for the first year of contracts. With unemployment still in excess of 7 per cent, labor militancy has been increasing. Canada's post office workers have been striking for a fantastic one-year increase of 71 per cent.

However tardy his response, Mr. Trudeau has now moved decisively; a first indication of the strength of his program is the backing down of the postal workers from their exorbitant demands. But the Trudeau program is no mere hit-and-run attack; it aims to rid inflation from the system over the next few years without dumping the economy into deep recession.

To do so, it sets basic wage guidelines of 8, 6 and 4 per cent for the coming three years, plus a productivity factor. Wage increases of different groups will be adjusted —up or down—on the basis of their past wage gains; laggards will be moved up faster, groups with excessive gains held back.

A cardinal virtue of the approach is its flexibility and effort to achieve equity—not only among different unions but among all elements in society. Guidelines consistent with those for wages have been established for salaries, professional fees, rents and dividends. Companies with over 500 employees will be permitted to raise prices only if they can justify such increases through evidence of rising costs. It is assumed smaller businesses will be essentially controlled by the market.

The program is no simplistic attempt to clamp a lid on inflation while the government and the central bank pursue excessively stimulative policies. The government has committed itself to a policy of increasing federal expenditures no faster than the rise in gross national product; and it will require the monetary authorities to expand the money supply at a rate "consistent with moderate real growth and a decline in the rate of inflation."

The program is both far-sighted and flexible in calling for structural policies on energy, food and housing that will permit prices to rise substantially higher, in order to bring forth urgently needed increases in production.

Too rigid a price-control program would needlessly frustrate economic growth and reduce social welfare—and exacerbate rather than reduce inflation in the long run.

If this tough but flexible Canadian approach works, it could serve as a model for a program in the United States aimed at keeping inflation under control—without a heavy overhang of unemployment or another sickening lurch into deep recession.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Cynical Diplomacy

The so-called social, humanitarian and cultural committee of the UN General Assembly has decided that Zionism is equivalent in perfidy to racism. This spurious judgment lacks even the slightest element of social, humanitarian, cultural or any other kind of justification.

As a broadly representative assembly, members of the UN are entitled to criticize the policies of Israel, or even to raise historical questions about the wisdom of that state's creation by an earlier General Assembly. But to single out and twist one national ideology for cynically propagandistic purposes masked as a solemn act of diplomacy goes beyond the proper bounds of international discourse.

The UN is assuming ever more crucial functions in maintaining armistice and disengagement accords in the Middle East. Now a majority of the world organization's membership has gone on record in a crude denunciation of one party to those accords. Past weeks of General Assembly debates had shown—up to this point—a commendable sense of community responsibility, of seeking constructive consensus positions instead of engaging in the futile propaganda gestures that had brought recent General Assemblies into such disrepute.

There are some signs that the committee's support for the draft resolution may yet shrivel up in the full assembly. Radical Arab sponsors of the measure are seeing significant defections among African and other Third World countries that once could be counted upon as a solid bloc. Wavering members should listen well to the critical arguments of Barbados or Sierra Leone or Zambia, countries where sensitivities to true racism are only insulted by the false comparison with the political ideology of Zionism.

The ultimate danger caused by final passage of this resolution would not fall upon Israel; the victims would be the UN itself and all those countries which have a stake in the General Assembly's viability.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Crackdown in Kenya

Jomo Kenyatta will delude himself if he believes that Kenya's political crisis has been substantially dissolved by the National Assembly's "unanimous" vote of confidence in his leadership. The vote demonstrated only that the President's harsh tactics in jailing two members critical of the government—one of them the deputy speaker—have temporarily cowed a parliament that on occasion has shown admirable courage and independence.

The politically sophisticated Kenyans will not miss the point that the arrests, ordered personally by Mr. Kenyatta, proved the charge made by one of the imprisoned critics that forces around the President were trying to kill off parliament as they had in effect killed Kenya's only political party, the Kenya African National Union. Mr. Kenyatta has now underscored the point by warning of similar action against any other Assembly dissidents.

If one thing is obvious in Kenya it is that not even President Kenyatta's enormous prestige can for long be used to cover up the flagrant corruption, exploitation and destruction of natural resources practiced by prominent figures in the presidential circle, allegedly including his wife and daughter. The allegations against this Kenya elite were not silenced by the murder of another parliamentary critic, Josiah M. Kariuki, last March and they will not subside with the arrests of last week.

For much of the period since it achieved independence in 1963, Kenya has been one of Black Africa's rare success stories, achieving steady economic growth, maintaining a mixed economy with rewards for initiative and enterprise, tolerating a remarkable measure of freedom and dissent, even in recent years under a one-party system. Much of the credit for this goes to President Kenyatta and his capacity for genuine national leadership.

It will be a tragedy for all of Africa if, in his unwillingness or inability to curb his own greed and that of his intimate circle, Mr. Kenyatta allows that record to be tarnished beyond repair and the seeds planted for future civil and tribal strife in a country that had been well on its way to becoming a unified nation.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

U.S.-Soviet Grain Deal

The grain agreement which has now been signed is satisfactory enough in itself, but there is no evidence that it has produced the hoped-for breakthrough in the SALT negotiations. Indeed the latest word is that the strategic arms talks have run into serious problems. Defense Secretary Schlesinger would argue that no agreement at all is better than an agreement which might lead at some stage to American strategic inferiority.

The question the Ford administration has to face is whether to make concessions on SALT sufficient for Mr. Brezhnev to get an agreement accepted by his own hardliners, or risk the negotiations breaking down. Present signs suggest that the Schlesinger view will prevail and the administration will take the risk. It will be right to do so.

—*From the Financial Times (London).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Oct. 25, 1900

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Long, has informed General Wood that he has no objection to raising the Maine, which is at the bottom of Havana harbor. On his return to Havana, General Wood will take steps to raise the wreck. Considerable interest is taken by naval officers in the proposed operation, as the exact cause of the explosion may be revealed.

Fifty Years Ago

Oct. 25, 1925

CONSTANTINOPLE.—A bill abolishing polygamy, allowing Turkish women to marry Christians and providing complete equality for men and women may be introduced in parliament here. The measure, regarded as one of the most important steps in the modernization and Westernization of Turkey, has the backing of Mustapha Kemal Pasha, who is also behind the woman suffrage movement in Ankara.

'What Are Those Kids Playing With Down There?'

Focus on Kissinger...

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Personal diplomacy is very fashionable these days. We have pictures of Henry Kissinger shaking hands with Chairman Mao Tse-tung in Peking, of the Emperor of Japan and President Ford on the White House lawn, and next week it will be President Sadat of Egypt and his "dear friend" Henry dominating the social and diplomatic news out of Washington.

Sometimes these personal contacts are vital to the relations between nations, and they have always fascinated Kissinger, who spent years at Harvard studying and writing about the personal diplomacy of 19th-century Europe. But his own years in Washington illustrate the fragility of human life and power.

He established a remarkable degree of respect with Chou En-lai, which helped to end the long break in Sino-American relations, but when he got to Peking this time, Chou En-lai was too ill to see him and it is doubtful that they will ever meet again.

Murder of Faisal

Kissinger counted on the philosophic and economic influence of King Faisal of Saudi Arabia to help moderate the demands of the Middle Eastern oil states, but Faisal was murdered in March of this year. He had hoped to get help in the Cyprus crisis from Bulent Ecevit, who had once been one of Kissinger's students at Harvard, but Ecevit was thrown out of office on Nov. 17, 1974.

This is not to say that personal diplomacy does not have its uses or that Kissinger's own personality, character and wide-ranging mind have not made great contributions to some of the more positive events of recent world history. It is doubtful, for example, that Egypt would have taken even its limited step toward an accommodation with Israel unless Kissinger had won the confidence of Sadat.

In contrast, Kissinger also felt that he had established mutual trust with Le Duc Tho, the principal Hanoi negotiator at the Vietnamese peace talks, but the agreements arranged between them fell apart when they no longer supported the interests of the parties concerned.

Aside from the accidents of politics, the accidents and mortality of life make personal diplomacy a risky business. Since Kissinger came to Washington as the principal security adviser in the White House in January, 1969, President Nixon and Vice-President Agnew have been forced out of office, and his principal ally in Congress, William Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, was defeated at the polls.

Meanwhile, in these six and three quarter years, the obituaries of world leaders have dotted the front pages. They include the following:

Charles de Gaulle and President Pompidou of France; Chiang Kai-shek of Nationalist China; Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt; Antonio Oliveira Salazar of Portugal; Juan Peron of Argentina; Prime Minister Norman Kirk of New Zealand, and Premier Carrero Blanco of Spain.

Also, among others, Ho Chi Minh of North Vietnam; Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia; King Frederik of Denmark; King Gustav VI Adolph of Sweden. And this does not take into account key political figures like Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany, who left office for other reasons at the height of his influence in world politics.

One does not dwell on the past to be morbid but to question the domination of personality in political affairs and to point to the instability of almost all the major political leaders at the present time.

Nicolson's View

Mao Tse-tung is 81, Chou En-lai is 77, both in poor health, as is Leonid Brezhnev, the Communist party chief in Moscow. Also, President Ford's term of office is assured only until the end of next year, and Kissinger will be leaving then, in any event, so that enduring agreements between nations must rest on national interests and not on personalities—a rule almost all world leaders accept in principle but defy in practice.

Harold Nicolson, still perhaps the best student of diplomacy of this century, went even further and argued in "peacemaking" that even when the great men are well and secure in office, the habit of personal diplomacy is dubious and maybe even dangerous.

"Diplomacy," he said, "is the art of negotiating documents in a ratifiable and therefore dependable form. It is by no means the art of conversation . . . nothing could be more fatal than the habit of personal contact between statesmen of the world. It is argued in defense of this pastime that the foreign secretaries of nations 'get to know each other.'

"This is an extremely dangerous cognisance. Personal contact breeds, inevitably, personal acquaintance and that, in its turn, leads in many cases to friendliness. There is nothing more damaging to precision in international relations than friendliness between contracting parties . . . Diplomacy, if it is ever to be effective, should be a disagreeable business. And one recorded in hard print."

Letters

Book Reviewers

Anatole Broyard's review (IHT, Oct. 15) of J.F. Power's latest book of short stories is the best possible argument for farming books out for review by someone familiar with their background. Instead of keeping a stable of all-purpose reviewers on the payroll.

Power is the only U.S. writer to deal with a whole aspect of U.S. culture, the lives of its priests. His funny, poignant stories capture much of the lonesomeness and joy of those lives, like Frank O'Connor's tales of the priests in Ireland. Mary McCarthy rightly says that Power's priests are among the few characters in U.S. fiction that truly come alive. Yet, since Power's stories lie outside his experience, Broyard dismisses the latest collection out of hand because they are "understated" and he can't find any symbols in them. To readers in search not of symbolism but unalloyed enjoyment, I recommend Power's books.

J.C. DIXON.

Paris.

U.S. Taxes

My thanks to R.D. Maloney (Letters, Oct. 13) for his questions in behalf of many U.S. citizens living and working outside of the United States. I am married to a Swedish citizen and we live and work here in Sweden for personal family reasons. If Ways and Means has its "ways," we won't have the "means" to continue living here. We also ask if Congress wants us to come back and go on welfare. Will we qualify for unemployment? Will the cost of transporting our household back to the United States be deductible from our income tax? We do not work here to avoid paying taxes.

JACK TEN HOOR.

Göteborg, Sweden.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Heikal Faults Sadat

Sinai Accord Viewed As a 'Tragic Mistake'

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON.—Egypt's best-known journalist has come to Washington making clear his view that President Anwar Sadat's agreements with Israel were "a tragic mistake" and that a new Middle East war was highly probable.

Mohammed Hassanein Heikal, sitting in his hotel room, was his usual provocative self, seemingly unconcerned about the effect his jabs at Sadat's policies might have shortly before the Egyptian President arrives for a 10-day visit.

Once regarded as the spokesman for the Egyptian government, Heikal in the past two years has become a sharp critic of Sadat's policies, although he has been permitted to travel widely and publish his views outside of Egypt. Heikal has been in the United States for 10 days on a private visit unconnected with Sadat's trip.

Gain for Russians

Discussing the Sinai agreements, Heikal said they were "nothing, worse than nothing." He said they "divided the Arab world, which is a horrible thing," and made the Soviet Union more mischievous.

Even more damaging to Sadat's image on the eve of his visit here was Heikal's description of Egyptian society today. He said: "You have seen how many new cars there are in Cairo; a new class is emerging."

"Some people from the West and from here think this is a healthy sign," he said. "This is not a middle class emerging, unfortunately. This is a parasite class emerging."

These, he said, are "parasitical elements, who are living on parasitic activities, blackmarketeering, illegal trade, commissions, bribery sometimes, and it is creating a very high pattern of consumption, vulgar consumption, and a very difficult strain economically and socially."

The Ordinary Man

"Where is the ordinary man?" he asked. "What is he getting in all this," he asked, "in the form of services, production, wages?" The implied answer was very little.

The 52-year-old Heikal has been Egypt's best-known journalist for two decades. He was a close political confidant of the late Gamal Abdel Nasser, who made him head of Al Ahram, Cairo's leading morning paper and publishing house.

He wrote a weekly column, "Speaking Frankly," that was widely read throughout the Arab world and in foreign capitals as an authoritative insight into Nasser's thinking. Nasser also appointed him as minister for national guidance, in effect the official government spokesman.

After Nasser's death on Sept. 28, 1970, Heikal remained at his journalistic posts under Sadat. But his criticism of Sadat's interim accord with Israel in January, 1974, led to his departure from Al Ahram, although he continued to draw his $500-a-month salary until last week when, in another rift with Sadat, he was dismissed altogether.

Explaining the reasons for his break with Sadat in 1974, Heikal said that he thought, in the aftermath of the October, 1973 war, that "we had the historic moment for a real agreement."

"Why?" he asked himself aloud. "For one simple psychological reason. After October, I thought there was a moment in history when the psychology of all parties was ready. I thought simply that the Arabs to a certain extent were cured, not completely cured, cured from the inferiority complex and the Israelis were more or less cured from their superiority complex and the American element was there. The agreement of the superpowers was there for the first time and there was a certain sort of Arab unity. These elements are very necessary for an agreement." But, he said, in going for a limited Israeli-Egyptian accord "I think we destroyed most of the changes; instead of pushing to a real settlement, we left all the real issues aside."

"I expressed these views strongly and the President thought they were embarrassing to him," Heikal said.

As a result, he was forced to give up his editorship and column in Al Ahram.

Job Offers

Sadat, he said, "asked me to be his press adviser, and I apologized; and lately, he asked me to be deputy prime minister for information and then director of his Office for Political Affairs. And I said 'no,' this is not my job."

"When I found I was not accepting that post, or that post or that post, I told the President I want to be a friend and help as much as I can but I don't want to accept a government post and I prefer to keep my freedom as a writer," Heikal said, discussing his current status in a sort of journalistic exile.

"You don't want me to write in Egypt; all right, I will write outside Egypt. No harm is done and I accept honestly, willingly," he said.

"He is trying to do something and he believes in that," Heikal said of Sadat. "All right, I am ready to admit it is his right even to have any other voices, although I differ with that; as a newspaperman I don't like it, as a patriot, I don't like it. All right, if he says 'No, I don't want any noises while I'm conducting that very sensitive maneuver,' all right I'll live with that."

...Policy and Personality

By C. L. Sulzberger

WASHINGTON.—Détente is not a very popular word to describe a foreign policy in an impatient country like the United States. For better or worse, Americans prefer a go-go-go approach to life: Monroe or Truman Doctrines, dynamic slogans like "Fifty-Four Forty or Fight" and "rollback."

Therefore it is not surprising that at this moment the complex problem of taking the strain out of foreign relationships without at the same time abandoning national interests should be running into a certain amount of political trouble.

Although Henry Kissinger has just received opinion poll estimates that more than 70 per cent of the people back his SALT negotiations and only 12 per cent oppose them, there are ominous clouds on détente's local horizon.

Misconception

SALT (Strategic Arms Limitation Talks) represents the crux of relaxing tension between Washington and Moscow. But many Americans have a basic misconception: They tend to think of détente as something Washington can bestow as a favor or withhold as a punishment.

It is, of course, a two-way kind of deal linked to defensive needs and budgetary dictates of both superpowers. And measuring the rise and fall of so vague a thing as détente is like calculating the density of mist.

At this instant the prospects seem to be faring rather worse politically than a few months ago. However, Kissinger is still confident that a SALT accord remains achievable, even if the negotiating ball is at the moment in the Soviet court, and that international relaxation will then again be enhanced.

The facets of détente are almost limitless: arms limitation, reduction of military forces in key strategic areas, balancing off sales of vital materials such as grain and oil, cutting exposed stockpiles of nuclear weapons (as, for example, those of the United States in NATO Europe), mutual relations with China, India and Southeast Asia, contradictory aims and methods in the Middle East. And so forth.

The Middle East remains a basic and explosive aspect of the entire Mediterranean confrontation between forces favorable to the United States and forces favorable to Russia.

The Soviet position is potentially now much stronger than a year ago in Portugal, Spain and Italy and the greatest wound in NATO's flank that remains is the one suppurating between Greece and Turkey.

Nevertheless, the old powder keg, the Palestinian region, seems less imminently dangerous than usual.

As Egyptian President Sadat prepares to arrive here on Sunday on a significant visit, it is apparent that U.S. diplomacy has managed to retain in Middle Eastern affairs the upper hand it gained following the 1973 round of Arab-Israeli warfare. Soviet influence has not re-established its previous position of ascendancy in the Arab world.

Consequently Kissinger's highly personalized mediation still seems a viable approach. The secretary's very individual and acrobatic method seeks to reassure Israel of its safety while compressing it back toward the 1967 borders; to gain the confidence of the Arab world, starting with Egypt; to achieve an ultimate Jerusalem settlement that might even envisage a kind of "Vatican City" for the Moslem shrine area, ensconced autonomously within Israel.

It ignores the Palestinian PLO until that organization formally accepts Israel's existence and UN Resolution 242 acknowledging that fact. Finally, it still manages to keep Moscow out of the present phase of negotiations.

All this requires an astonishingly complicated diplomatic gamble; it involves Kissinger's personality and intellectual abilities far more than any other aspect of U.S. policy-making such as the notable improvement of relationships with France, bettering prospects both for Western economic cooperation, or, for that matter, the quiet easing of relations with Castro's Cuba.

The strain on Kissinger of the stewardship has been noticeable. Apart from continual physical exhaustion, increased by an inordinate amount of travel, the secretary has been subjected to constant personal and political harassment and not a little emotional turmoil.

Yet he seems fully aware of the necessity that he remain in office for at least as long as President Ford's present term. Whether he would stay on for a second Ford term is dubious. And it is most improbable that, even if he were asked, the secretary would agree to serve another president after 1976.

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Demand Safeguards on Health

Bikini Island Natives Sue U.S. To Win Return to A-Test Atoll

By Jon Nordheimer

HONOLULU (NYT).—Twenty-nine years after they were removed from their Pacific atoll to clear the way for the peacetime testing of nuclear weapons, the people of Bikini are suing to force the U.S. government to safeguard their return home from exile.

The Bikinians charged in U.S. District Court here that agencies of the government had failed in their obligation to protect the natives who had already returned to the island.

They contended that inadequate measurements of the radioactivity on Bikini might have endangered about 75 persons now living there.

In a larger sense, the suit seeks to resolve the entire resettlement issue, and reflects a loss of confidence that the government will ever allow the islanders to return to the nuclear-wasted atoll.

A Promise, in 1968

In 1968 the 816 Bikinians were promised a permanent return when then President Lyndon B. Johnson announced that radiation levels at Bikini had dropped beneath the danger point for habitation.

The resettlement began in 1972 when three families and workers returned to Bikini to build homes and replant vegetation blasted away by the 23 atomic and hydrogen devices exploded at the atoll between 1946 and 1958.

But this past August, the U.S. Energy Research and Development Administration reversed earlier assessments and said that the island, its drinking water and plant life were still contaminated.

Fearful that their return was being indefinitely postponed, the Bikinians—most of whom live in poverty on another island in the Marshall chain—decided to begin court action to protect their interests.

Their suit calls first for a complete scientific survey of Bikini to determine finally if it is fit for human life. So far, the suit maintains, the government has approached the problem in a slipshod way, refusing to employ highly sophisticated technical equipment to measure radiation.

The Bikinians also asked the court to order the government to relocate temporarily the men and women living at present on Bikini, and to use the best methods available to check them for harmful effects of radiation.

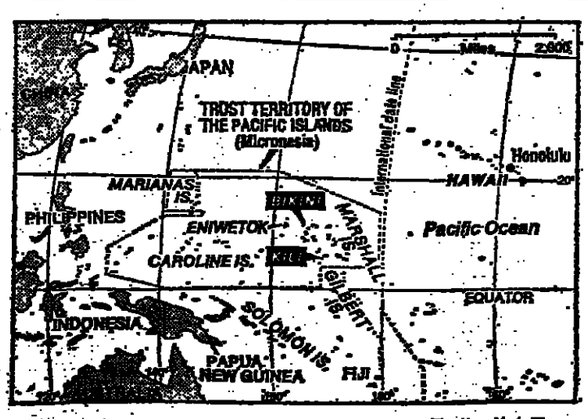
Medical Test So Far

So far, despite the nuclear agency's warning, all government physicians have done so far is to examine urine specimens of those on the island, according to lawyers of the Micronesian Legal Services Corp., an anti-poverty agency representing the islanders.

There have been no reports of radiation illness, but some of the new settlers have been drinking water from the ground and consuming vegetables on the island for nearly three years.

"We had already started to worry when the palm seedlings we planted turned orange," said one of the Bikini leaders in Honolulu to file the suit.

The bulk of the Bikinians and their dependents live on the island of Kili, about 450 miles southeast of the atoll, and have spent most of their exile in isolation and despair.



The New York Times.

Many Bikini islanders have lived on Kili for years.

Lore Kessibuki, the magistrate at Kili, said that the 163 natives of Bikini had no option but to comply when the Navy "temporarily" relocated them in 1946 so that the atomic testing program, called Operation Crossroads, could be conducted at the atoll.

"They had all the power," Mr. Kessibuki said in Marshallese, the language of the islands. "We were in fear."

Until U.S. forces landed on Bikini in 1944, the island had been under Japanese control since 1914. Before that, it had been run by German colonialists who marketed dried copra produced from rich Bikini coconut palm groves.

The atoll was a ring of 26 small islands forming a circle around a 24-mile-wide lagoon. The island of Bikini, on the eastern side of the ring, is two miles long, but has a total area of only two-thirds of a square mile.

The Destruction

The nuclear tests sank thousands of tons of World War II warships moored in the lagoon and destroyed several islands of the western ring, opening a new deep channel from the ocean into the lagoon.

The twisted wreckage on the bottom of the lagoon is the largest single source of plutonium pollution in the world, according to George Allen, legal counsel for the islanders. Mr. Allen, 33, quit a lucrative Denver law practice to do anti-poverty work in Micronesia.

The 23 nuclear explosions detonated at the atoll between 1946 and 1958 stripped all the trees off Bikini, and the island is covered today by a scrub vegetation, in addition to the seedlings recently planted. The toxic nature of sea life inside the lagoon is not entirely known, Mr. Allen said, but one change involved arrival of large sharks using the underwater passage opened in the reefs.

Mr. Allen said that government medical and scientific experts were still divided on the issue of safety for any inhabitants of the island, and the suit asks the court to order extensive tests to resolve the issue.

Among White Groups

Jews Highest, Baptists Lowest in U.S. Average-Income Study

By Joel D. Weisman

CHICAGO, Oct. 24 (WP).—Jewish families have the highest average income in the United States and Baptists have the lowest, according to a national study of white ethnic and religious groups.

The study also found that in general the more recently arrived immigrant groups, among 17 surveyed, had higher average family incomes than those that had been here longer.

The study was made for the Ford Foundation by the National Opinion Research Center, an affiliate of the University of Chicago. It excluded blacks and families of Latin origin, on which similar data is already available through the census and other surveys, according to a spokesman for the center.

Trailing the Jews in income were, in order, Irish, Italian, German and Polish Roman Catholics. Episcopalians, the highest-ranking Protestant group, were sixth.

Greek Orthodox Americans were not included because there were insufficient numbers in the national sampling, a research center spokesman said. They tend to cluster in communities and in the wide-sweep survey there were too few to make a showing, he said.

Range of Earnings

The earnings ranged from the Jews' $13,340 to the Baptists' $8,693.

Although Episcopalians and Baptists in particular are heavily represented in the South—the nation's poorest region—neither group improves "its relative position when Southern areas are excluded from the analysis," the study found.

The objective was to determine to what extent immigrant groups that have come to the United States since the American Revolution have been able to succeed educationally and economically through opportunities provided in U.S. society as the nation marks its 200th anniversary.

Drive for Success

The report speculates that the reason for the relatively greater success of the more recent immigrants may be "an overthrust phenomenon," an intense need for achievement, according to the Rev. Andrew Greeley, who directed the study, a composite sample of 18,000 Americans.

"The children and grandchildren of the immigrants need to do not only as well as everyone else, but better because of the sheer, raw power of their elemental drive for respectability and success," Father Greeley noted.

As have numerous previous studies, the survey also found a correlation between educational and income levels.

Jew- and Catholics had the highest education levels, with Jews averaging 14 years of education and Catholics 12.5.

The national average of education for whites is 11.1 years, which is the level of Polish and Italian Catholics, the study noted. It added, however, that Catholics of Polish and Italian heritage under 30 are now exceeding the national percentage (43 per cent) of those going on to college.

Following are the rankings of religious and ethnic family incomes based on 1974 dollars:

Jews, $13,340; Irish Catholics, $12,426; Italian Catholics, $11,748; German Catholics, $11,632; Polish Catholics, $11,298; Episcopalians, $11,032; Presbyterians, $10,976; Slavic Catholics, $10,826; British Protestants, $10,354; French Catholics, $10,188; Methodists, $10,103; German Protestants, $9,758; Lutherans, $9,702; Scandinavian Protestants, $9,597; "American" Protestants, $9,274; Irish Protestants, $9,147; Baptists, $8,693.

$79-Million Arms-Economic Package

U.S. Seen Aiding Zaire Role in Angola

By David B. Ottaway

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (WP).—The Ford administration is about to propose to Congress a $19-million military-assistance program for Zaire in addition to a $60-million emergency financial-aid package already under consideration for the economically distressed central African nation, according to congressional sources.

State Department officials would neither confirm nor deny the report of what would amount to a more than fivefold increase in the present level of U.S. military aid to Zaire. One official said the program was the result of a longstanding Zairean request for more U.S. military assistance.

The military-aid request coincides with growing Zairean involvement in the civil war in neighboring Angola. Two of the three warring nationalist movements are known to be receiving arms and other war supplies from Zaire.

There have also been press reports that the CIA has been funneling money through Zaire to these same anti-Communist groups, the National Front for the Liberation of Angola and the National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola (UNITA).

Distribution Question

This raises the question whether all or part of the $19 million in military assistance for Zaire under administration consideration is earmarked for the two Angolan groups.

Among the items the United States is said to be prepared to provide to Zaire is the M-16 rifle, which is ideally suited to the needs of these two Angolan nationalist groups in their current battle against the Soviet-supplied Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola.

Thousands of tons of Eastern and Western arms are pouring into Angola for the three rival nationalist movements fighting to establish control over as much territory as possible before the Portuguese colony's scheduled independence on Nov. 11.

State Department sources said this week that four more ships loaded with about 10,000 tons of Soviet arms arrived at a port south of the Angolan capital of Luanda early this month for the Popular Movement.

These sources said that between 200 and 400 Cubans were also aboard ships but that it was not clear whether they had remained in Angola as military advisers to the Popular Movement.

The leftist Popular Movement has repeatedly charged that hundreds of Zairean Army officers and soldiers as well as dozens of Portuguese "mercenaries" are fighting alongside the troops of the Zaire and Chinese-backed National Front.

Zairean President Gen. Mobutu Sese Seko has long supported the National Front, whose president, Holden Roberto, is his brother-in-law and whose headquarters was for years in the Zairean capital of Kinshasa.

Recently, Mobutu has also started arming UNITA and is reported to have used his U.S.-provided transport planes to send arms to Silva Porto in southern Angola, where UNITA has its main base of support.

Meanwhile, a delegation of the Popular Movement visiting Washington this week charged that the CIA is sending black U.S. veterans of Vietnam to Angola to fight for the National Front.

The movement delegation's leader, Saydi Mingas, said that National Front leader Holden Roberto also has several black Americans serving as members of his personal bodyguard. Mr. Mingas indicated that his own group is trying to capture one or more of these "mercenaries" to prove their charges of CIA involvement in Angola.

Giscard Presses Chile to Release Political Captives

PARIS, Oct. 24 (UPI).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing today called on Chile's military-led regime to liberate political prisoners and re-establish democracy.

He issued the call while receiving credentials from Chile's new ambassador, Jorge Errazurik Echenique, at an Elysée Palace ceremony. "The French government and myself are watching the development of the situation in your country," he said.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said he took note of the envoy's assurance that Chile would return to Chile's democratic traditions. He said: "France will not, however, be able to respond to your expectations unless the intentions become a reality and, especially, unless the political prisoners have been liberated."

Earlier in his statement Mr. Errazurik Echenique said he expected to have a difficult task in France because of the French people's reaction to the overthrow of the past Chilean regime.

Chief Polish Planner Relieved of Position

WARSAW, Oct. 24 (AP).—Poland's top economic planner, Mieczyslaw Jagielski, was relieved of his post yesterday, the press agency PAP reported.

Mr. Jagielski, 51, a member of the ruling Politburo and vice-premier, was chief of the State Planning Commission for the last four years. Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz, proposing the change to the Polish Sejm (parliament), expressed his thanks to Mr. Jagielski for his work. The new planning chief is Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, 43, until now minister of machine industry, a post he had held since 1970. The new minister of machine industry is Alexander Kopec, Mr. Wrzaszczyk's former deputy.

Belgians Agree To End 2-Month Bargeman Strike

BRUSSELS, Oct. 24 (UPI).—Transport Minister Jos Chabert and representatives for Belgian bargemen reached an agreement yesterday that will end a strike that has paralyzed traffic on the country's canals and waterways for two months.

The 4,000 bargemen sought higher fees and a system giving fairer distribution of freight. The agreement provides for a system ensuring all bargemen equal chances to obtain freight in two-way canal traffic with France.

The Dutch government blocked a similar system for cargo going to the Netherlands, but the strikers were given an undertaking that such a system could be introduced on a voluntary basis.

A strike leader said, after a meeting at the Transport Ministry, "We have obtained all that could be reasonably expected. To continue the strike now would be senseless."

Police Break Up Protests in Lima

LIMA, Oct. 24 (Reuters).—Riot police fired tear gas bombs to disperse hundreds of student demonstrators in the center of the Peruvian capital yesterday in the first major street trouble here since a coup d'etat nearly two months ago.

Police reportedly arrested at least two of the students, who were protesting against lack of classroom space and other poor facilities in colleges. A number of shop windows were smashed during the skirmishes.

Premier Oscar Vargas Prieto, appointed to his post when Gen. Francisco Morales Bermudez seized power on Aug. 29, said later that the situation was under control.

Lottery Win Comes After Man's Death

BOSTON, Oct. 24 (AP).—An elderly man who died nearly three months ago this week had the winning ticket in the Massachusetts $1 million state lottery.

Charles Kropp, 84, of Bristol, Conn., died July 26 after buying a season ticket which is eligible in lottery drawings through January 1986.

When his number was drawn as a $1,000 winner two months ago, it became eligible for Wednesday night's $1 million lottery.

A lottery spokesman said the money would be paid to Mr. Kropp's estate.

Study in Efficiency, Impermanence

Refugee Camps in U.S. Return to Oblivion

By Kathy Burke

CAMP PENDLETON, Calif., Oct. 24.—The young Marines balanced on the back of the pickup truck watch the small clouds of dust spread toward the feet of refugees sitting near the outside of the tent.

The truck stops near a tent where a Vietnamese woman stares into the sunshine. Two Marines jump down from the back and begin to pick up a lone cot sitting in the sun outside the woman's tent.

"No, no," she shouts and reaches to pull the cot inside the ropes that secure the tent.

The Marines hop back on the truck and it resumes its slow cruise, the men peering into tents on either side for any items which the refugees may have left behind.

Such scenes of military efficiency are replayed continuously these days at Camp Pendleton, the temporary home for more than 50,000 Indochinese refugees since the first of them arrived in late April.

The Marines are dismantling the camps with the same thoroughness they employed in setting them up, and it seems that there will be little left for any of the refugees to come back for. If they ever want to come back.

Camps 5 and 6 are now bulldozed fields, glaring in the sun like buff-colored scars next to the brush-covered hills and green tents remaining in Camp 4.

Gone, too, is Camp 8—the largest of the refugee camps and one that swarmed with reporters in the first few weeks after the arrival of former South Vietnamese Premier Nguyen Cao Ky at Tent 3C.

And in camp San Onofre, which housed the Cambodian refugees, all but a few of the Quonset huts are empty. Bulging cardboard boxes tied with string are piled each day in front of the camp commander's office, ready for shipment to the homes of sponsors.

The relative quiet emphasizes the imminent closing of the camps.

Showers and mess halls that daily created a din have been torn down. Classrooms, television sets and ping-pong tables are gone.

And the loudspeakers that incessantly blared information and questions and suggestions and announced visitors—all but a couple have been taken away.

Fewer than 2,000 refugees inhabit the camps. And Nick Thorne, senior coordinator of the Interagency Task Force on the base, repeatedly has confirmed the projected camp closing date of next Friday.

Although most of the refugees remaining here will be placed with sponsors, some will have been sent to Fort Chaffee, Ark., by the time the refugee camps at Pendleton close at the end of next week.

They include 125 Cambodians who are trying to arrange repatriation, 223 refugees awaiting resettlement in other countries, 343 refugees awaiting reunification with family members in other countries and 24 cases defined as "security problems."

Fifty-nine persons with medical problems, including 11 persons with leprosy, will not be resettled until they are released from the hospital.

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Search Pressed In Asmara for Seized Consul

ADDIS ABABA, Oct. 24 (UPI).—Thousands of Ethiopian troops today cordoned off the northern city of Asmara with roadblocks and carried out house-to-house searches in an attempt to find kidnapped Basil Burwood-Taylor, honorary British consul.

Two gunmen dressed in civilian suits burst into the British consulate yesterday and seized Mr. Burwood-Taylor, 58.

The kidnappers, possibly belonging to the Eritrean Liberation Front, also cut telephone lines in the building but a British Embassy spokesman said it appeared they did not leave a ransom demand for the safe return of the consul, who is has long been businessman in the area.

It was the third major kidnapping in Asmara in three months. The Eritrean rebels previously kidnapped four Americans and several Ethiopians in two attacks on the U.S. communications base in Asmara and were attempting to bargain their lives for major concessions from the Americans.

UN Grants Food Aid To Tanzania, Sudan

ROME, Oct. 24 (UPI).—The UN World Food Program has announced emergency food grants worth $2.3 million to drought victims in Tanzania and worth $581,000 to flood survivors in the Sudan.

The aid for Tanzania will feed 162,000 persons for three months. The aid for the Sudan will feed 45,000 people in Kassala Province and 10,000 in the Northern Province for three and four months respectively.

Argentine Police Release Editor

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 24 (UPI).—The police held the news editor of an English-language daily for 12 hours and then released him today with no explanation, an Argentine news agency said.

Detectives had burst into the offices of the Buenos Aires Herald late Wednesday night and arrested Andrew Graham-Yool after they searched the offices.

The agency said the police found communiqués on file from terrorist organizations. Robert Cox, the Herald's publisher, told police that such material had been received by all newspapers.

Meanwhile, the police in the northern city of Tucuman reported that they killed three terrorists in a shootout. Four other terrorists were reported killed in clashes southwest of the city, which is 800 miles from Buenos Aires.

Bees Kill Brazil Man

SAO PAULO, Brazil, Oct. 24 (AP).—African bees invaded a town in the northeastern state of Alagoas and stung a farmer to death. Three persons were in serious condition from stings.

Iran Panel Charges Northrop And Siemens With Misconduct

TEHRAN, Oct. 24 (AP).—The Iranian government charged a U.S. firm and a West German company Wednesday with misconduct involving millions of dollars, allegedly deposited in Swiss bank accounts, as bribe money to win a $750-million contract.

A special commission declared that it could not substantiate that any of the funds went to Iranian public officials.

The commission's report said that representatives of Page Communications, a subsidiary of the Northrop Corp., and Siemens A.G. of West Germany opened the accounts and never fully answered questions about them except by making "vague references to third persons."

In Munich, a Siemens spokesman denied any misconduct by the firm in connection with the Iranian contract.

Northrop released a statement in Los Angeles saying that the company could not comment specifically on the Iranian report without having first seen it. However, it added, Northrop had conducted a 16-month investigation of its relations with overseas agents and found "no evidence of improper conduct" involving the Iranian project.

International Consortium

Northrop and Siemens were in a consortium with General Telephone and Electric International and Nippon Electric Co., in an Iranian communications project started in 1970.

The committee report found that $3.05 million was deposited in a Swiss bank account at Siemens' request for "certain payments to individuals connected with the project."

A Siemens statement to the committee last July declared, "Siemens has paid neither directly nor indirectly within or outside Iran, any fees, commissions, bonuses, gratuities or other considerations to any person or organization" in connection with the communications project, the Iranian statement said.

The committee said that Jeffrey Kitchen, once a senior Northrop executive in Iran, handled payments of a $5.75-million commission from the consortium to a Swiss company called Denrées et Equipements, S.A.

Mr. Kitchen claimed that the payments were to secure assistance in performance of the contract, the statement said.

"The committee's investigations found Denrées to be completely unknown in the Iranian business community," it added.

The statement said that Mr. Kitchen left Iran shortly after the investigating committee was formed.

Schlesinger Says Northrop Case May Broaden

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (UPI).—The Northrop case, in which about 35 Defense Department employees accepted corporate hospitality, may be just "the tip of the iceberg" of such violations, Defense Secretary James Schlesinger said this week.

He told a news conference that follow-up investigations may show that seven to eight times that many persons broke the rules through such activity. "We cannot demonstrate that at the moment. But we suspect that," he said.

The Defense Contract Audit Agency found that 170 persons from the Pentagon were on the invitation list for Northrop's goose-hunting lodge in Easton, Md., through early last year.

In some cases, Mr. Schlesinger told the news conference, "there were mitigating circumstances," but in the case of about 35 who attended, "it is plain that this was at best a severe error of judgment in conflict with the existing rules of the department."

The audit agency also raised questions about whether Northrop improperly charged entertainment expenses to the government, including the cost of the lodge.

Moynihan Calls GIs in S. Korea No UN Concern

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 24 (UPI).—U.S. Ambassador Daniel Moynihan told the General Assembly yesterday that the presence of 40,000 U.S. troops in South Korea is not United Nations business and that they will remain as long as needed.

In a statement prepared for delivery in the Political Committee, Mr. Moynihan said that fewer than 300 of these troops were attached to the UN command in South Korea and as such were under UN jurisdiction.

Referring to demands by North Korea and its supporters, including China and the Soviet Union, for the withdrawal of all U.S. troops from the peninsula, he said: "The presence of United States troops in the Republic of Korea will continue to be a matter between the United States government and the government of the Republic of Korea under our mutual defense treaty."

"They will remain there as long as they are needed and as long as their presence is mutually desired by the Republic of Korea and the United States," he said.

Swiss Recession Is Major Issue In Weekend Vote

BERN, Oct. 24 (Reuters).—Switzerland's worst postwar recession may result in gains by right and left in federal government elections this weekend. But it is thought that there is no danger of defeat for the coalition which has ruled for the last 16 years.

At stake in the elections, held every four years, are the 200 seats in the National Council, the lower house of parliament, and most of the places in the upper house, the States' Council.

The four parties of the ruling coalition—Radicals, Christian Democrats, Socialists and Democratic Centrists—captured 162 of the 200 National Council seats in 1971 and hold all but three of the 44 positions in the upper house.

Interest focuses on whether the left or the right will be able to pick up a limited number of seats and particularly whether the right-wing National Action and Republican parties will be able to repeat their success of four years ago, when they won 11 seats. Switzerland's Communist party holds five National Council seats.

Canada Postal Strike

OTTAWA, Oct. 24 (AP).—A strike by 23,000 postal workers has slowed or halted mail delivery in much of Canada and the Post Office started a foreign embargo of all mail destined for Canada. A postal spokesman said international mail in transit will be stored until the strike ends.

U.S. Environment Agency Asks Curbs on Motorcycles' Pollution

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP).—The Environmental Protection Agency proposed yesterday the first standards to control air pollution from motorcycles, asking a 90-per-cent improvement by 1980 in new models built for use on streets.

Street models represent about 70 per cent of the approximately 1 million new motorcycles sold annually in the United States. The other 30 per cent are off-road, or cross-country, models exempt from EPA emission controls.

The agency said that its proposal would require a 30-per-cent reduction of polluting emissions from new motorcycles by 1978, and a 90-per-cent reduction by 1980. It said; "The average motorcycle now emits several times more pollution than a 1976 car."

EPA said that manufacturers already have the technology to meet the proposed 1978 standards but the technology needed for the 1980 proposal "is less certain."

About 95 per cent of the new motorcycles sold in the United States are made by five manufacturers—the U.S. firm of Harley-Davidson and the Japanese firms of Honda, Kawasaki, Suzuki and Yamaha.

6 Die in Korea Air Crash

SEOUL, Oct. 24 (AP).—Two South Korean military light aircraft collided in flight over the southern outskirts of Seoul this week, killing six crewmen, a radio broadcast reported.

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THEATER

'Lear'—Anxiety Dream in French

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Oct. 24 (IHT).—Patrice Chereau, the avant-garde director, explains that he has selected Edward Bond's "Lear" for French production (at the Odéon) because it is totally, monstrously of today.

Bond's intention is to present the tragedy of the old king dispossessed by his daughters so that we may relate it to ourselves, our society, our epoch and our problems. "As king, Lear led a protected life," he writes. "Later, stripped of power, he discovers that the world is not there for his benefit. Everyone must adapt himself to the world in which he lives. Lear is like a child who grows up and learns to live. The court is his cradle and only when he becomes an old man is he suddenly born."

In large measure this is the theme of Shakespeare, but the bard, unlike Bond, saw no purpose in making Lear his contemporary, aware that great drama must remain above mere journalism.

The "Lear" of Bond is a delirious melodrama, filled with horrendous sound and fury and signifying that the world is in a state of terrible chaos. At the start, Lear, visiting a shipyard with his entourage, executes a rebellious worker with his own hand. One anticipates another revolutionary pageant. But Bond is less banal. During the course of his play, regimes topple to be replaced by even more dreadful regimes. Everything changes, but everything is not the same; it is much worse. This relentless despair endows what happens with a certain primitive power, but Bond has been unable to harness the lightning for illumination.

A scene from French production of Bond's "Lear."

AP.

His technique is often crude. He resorts to the brutality of the gangster movie and the sadism of the concentration camp movie and borrows from the Grand-Guignol for an on-stage autopsy and the grisly sequence in which Lear's eyes are gouged out "scientifically." He would depict man's inhumanity to man growing ever more savage and, blind with rage, he loses his sense of balance, incapable of extracting from the horrible hullabaloo Aristotelean pity and terror. At the finish the exhausted Lear mutters praise of compassion, but after the four-hour storm of unrelieved violence one is reminded less of Shakespeare's monarch than of W.S. Gilbert's lines:

Submit to fate without unseemly wrangle:
Such complications frequently occur—
Life is one closely complicated tangle:
Death is the only true unraveller!

Chereau has mounted the play as a colossal anxiety dream with glimpses of foreboding factories by night, battlefields, prison camps, a backdrop of rusty cattle-car doors with uniformed police—whoever is in charge—maintaining order with a strong arm and tear gas. The imagery of the staging, grim and grimy, reflects the deep pessimism of the text.

François Simon's Lear is a feat of extraordinary physical endurance. Indeed, the entire company meets the challenge of the interminable session with soldierly fortitude. A broad style of interpretation has been imposed upon them and they are forced to "go over the top" to frequent personal disadvantage due to the overall frame of gross nightmare exaggeration. As an ensemble they serve their difficult vehicle valiantly.

* * *

The Theater of All Possibilities, founded in Santa Fe eight years ago, is on a Continental tour. This week it came to Paris—to the Lucernaire—to perform "Carnaval," a sort of caustic revue commenting on such modern malaises as war, materialism and the Seven Deadly Sins. This troupe displays a novel acting technique, devised from Asiatic theater, especially that of the classic, exacting No of Japan. Their second offering is an original piece which seeks to combine the theories of Artaud's Theater of Cruelty and Brecht's Epic Theater. The work of these experimenting young players is worthy of attention. They are following their Parisian debut with an engagement in Vienna and then travel to Poland.

* * *

Performances of Gordon Heath's production of "Kennedy's Children" (in English) resume at L'Abbaye (6 Bis Rue de L'Abbaye) this weekend, tomorrow and Sunday at 8 p.m.

The American Musical in London—'Stillborn Mouse'

By John Walker

LONDON, Oct. 24 (IHT).—Every decade or so the American musical seems to come of age, reaching its delayed maturity. Gershwin's "Porgy and Bess" in the 1930s was followed by "Oklahoma!" 10 years later. "My Fair Lady," "West Side Story" and "Company" were all marked by ripeness and complexity.

Yet the charm of the form has always been its perpetual youthfulness. And, judging by the latest mainly American effort, "Thomas and the King," at Her Majesty's, what the musical needs now is some good old infantile regression, a second childhood of experienced innocence and joy.

Talents that might be able to amuse are taking themselves far too seriously. The form has become overblown by pomposity and pretentiousness, is dying from swollen ambition and atrophied imagination. Composers, lyricists and scriptwriters sweat and strain in an attempt to give birth to mountains. What has been conceived as Her Majesty's is actually a stillborn mouse, given a gaudy burial in Tim Goodchild's sets and costumes.

John Williams, the composer, James Harbert, the lyricist, and Edward Anhalt, the author, have conspired to produce an all-male "King and I" with Thomas à Beckett as governess instructing King Henry in the right way to rule. They approach history in the manner of a bankrupt Cecil B. De Mille; that is to say the past is valued because it is regarded as remote from reality and gives the opportunity to dress actors in pretty clothes. This exploitation goes with the fear that history is a bore, so well-scrubbed chorus girls in laundered rags are added for their sex appeal.

But apart from its Hollywood simplifications, "Thomas and the King" is very dull, with book, lyrics and music competing only in their banality. Richard Johnson, a good classic actor, fusses around with some embarrassment as Thomas. Mr. Johnson cannot sing nor is he able to speak the words in a bravura Rex Harrison way. Instead, he recites the cliché-ridden lyrics with, unfortunately, no conviction at all. James Smillie, as Henry, can sing and does so robustly, but he is an unconvincing actor who does no more than smile broadly through this disaster.

* * *

Much the same sentimental view of the past is present in William Douglas Home's play "Betzi" at the Haymarket Theatre. It purports to be based on the facts of Napoleon's flirtation, during his exile on St. Helena, with the 15-year-old Betzi Balcombe. Mr. Douglas Home's treatment, although it will no doubt gratify his many admirers, robs these events of any reality but at least he has the craft enough to construct some effective scenes in a conventionally romantic manner.

The theme is much the same as in his last, "The Dame of Sark," a study of naturally aristocratic grace under pressure. Once again, he uses the lower classes to supply comic relief. It is surprising—to say the least—to find in a modern play a black maidservant whose eyes roll, whose teeth chatter and whose knees shake and tremble at the mere mention of Napoleon's name (or, I suppose, to find a black actress willing to indulge in such compulsively racist mugging).

Herbert Lom brings a certain dignity to the part of Napoleon and utters trite observations with great sincerity and Nigel Stock huffs and puffs away as the villain of the piece. But Brian McRoberts, as Betzi, is altogether too arch and winsome even for such a cozy sugared romantic evening as this.

* * *

Trevor Baxter, who gives a good performance as an officer and gentleman in Mr. Douglas Home's play, is also the author of "Lies" at the Albery, a curious and ponderous play of domestic strife that is nevertheless enjoyable in a quirky way.

It is at least a richer play than most commercial productions, and has some excellent performances, notably Wendy Hiller's highly eccentric acting as a very eccentric widow on the verge of madness. Miss Hiller, for instance, suddenly sings the word "love" in an otherwise unexceptional sentence, drawls other lines, makes the most of the epigrams that come her way—"In England, scandal is the way one leaves society, not joins it"—and generally enjoys herself.

Her pleasure communicates itself, even in the heavier moments of Mr. Baxter's melodrama. And there are skilled performances from Michael Aldridge, as a xenophobic peer, politician and publisher and Simon Cadell as his sexually repressed, left-wing son.

Greek Winter Time

ATHENS, Oct. 24 (UPI).—Greece will return to winter time at midnight tomorrow, the government announced. The change will bring Athens time two hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time.

FASHION

Paris Takes a Backward Look for Spring

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Oct. 24 (IHT).—The late Christian Dior once said at a Sorbonne conference that the erotic center of interest moves up and down the silhouette. As far as next spring is concerned, breasts are passé and the fanny is in.

There are several ways of putting the emphasis there. Saint Laurent, who has a good sense of humor, takes the see-through approach, framing the rear under a black chiffon ruffle. Karl Lagerfeld wraps the hips with a tight scarf. Sonia Rykiel uses a 10-inch wide elastic belt to achieve a snug-fitting, derrière-molding look.

As for Jacqueline Jacobson (Dorothée Bis), she throws big bloosy tops over skinny skirts. Her naughtiest skirt has a side slit that goes up and up and up . . . When the girl walks, wow.

But after the nonsense is over, there are a lot of long torsoed dresses, many of them loose fitting and not naughty at all.

Miss Jacobson, one of the wittiest designers in Paris, does not bore you with messages. Yet she has something to say. Her line is young but not junior. It has spirit and color and a casual-yet-concerned approach to fashion. For next spring, the folklore has gone out of the Dorothée Bis collection, which is just as well. What is left is a voluminous blousm, huge pantaloons, good white ducks and plaid dresses, again long torsoed. But mainly, Miss Jacobson is a wizard with knits. What she does with stripes is so clever it is almost diabolical. When you think you have seen it all, she brings out still another combination.

Givenchy

To go from Dorothée Bis to Givenchy is to change planets. If diamonds came to you easily and if Maxim's is your canteen, then by all means, shop at Givenchy. The conservative, elegant dresses will serve you well and the stunning maillots and terrycloth robes, stamped with double Gs, will be a passport to international yachts. Givenchy is a gentleman and his clients are ladies. The result may be a bit uptight but then, it is instant good taste. And after what the French tactfully call "a certain age," it is better to be safe than sorry.

Roman designer Valentino also showed here. No pun intended, he is the Rudolf Valentino of the fashion world. Even if his wooing may be a bit obvious to some, it is sure to win him a lot more women. He has a huge following among the well-heeled for whom even a sweater and skirt must have an opulent ring. Valentino cannot help himself. He could not look cheap if he tried.

His clothes may still be a bit rich for Paris blood. But he has opened a boutique across from the Relais Plaza—the see-and-be-seen place of all times—putting him within shooting distance of his target.

His enormous pantaloons, with folded harem hems, look better in white poplin than striped silk and his striped day dresses are quite charming even if his bon-bon colored evening dresses leave you with the feeling that you had just a little too much ice cream.

Laroche

Guy Laroche has confided his ready-to-wear operation to Guy Douvier, a man of no mean talent who started Christian Dior-New York. Both Laroche and Douvier are basically nice, modest men and the collection is one of the most honest jobs in Paris. Nothing that will stop the presses but no vast pretenses either. There is a pretty, wrap-around top (that also turned up in Saint Laurent's knitwear). Here, it is of white piqué, short and worn over slim skirts. Laroche has found manufacturing shortcuts that make his price tags some of the most attractive around.

Ungaro can still cut handsome suits and his new beachclothes, edged with stripes and decorated with a tiny rose on the shoulder, are equally attractive.

Fabrics at Ungaro's (mostly silks from Italy) are a definite plus. This season he has a new, shimmering silk that lends another poetic dimension to his tailored clothes.

All in all, it has been a good season. From a technical viewpoint, many designers, grouped in a new Chambre Syndicale du Prêt à Porter des Couturiers et des Créateurs de Mode, have shown under a single roof at the Palais des Congrès, Porte Maillot. What the place lacked in charm, it made up in physical comfort. However, it is a shame that houses like Cacharel and Daniel Hechter, which are the backbone of French ready-to-wear, as well as a number of young, creative houses, were excluded. The rumor has it, however, that by next season, all political fences will be mended and that many more houses will be taken into the fold.

The open look as done by Karl Lagerfeld for Chloé.

Mass/SIPA.

Veronese Work Stolen From Italian Church

OSTUNI, Italy, Oct. 24 (Reuters).—A painting attributed to the Renaissance master Paolo Veronese was stolen from the Church of the Assumption in this south Italian town Wednesday night, police said yesterday.

It was not immediately known how the thieves got into the church to remove the painting, which portrays Christ being taken down from the cross.

It was donated to a convent attached to the church in 1574 by the consul of the Venetian Republic.

SHARPS & FLATS

LONDON—Freddie King is at the New Victoria Theatre Oct. 26. Roy Eldridge, Zoot Sims and Helen Shapiro and her band will be at Ronnie Scott's for one week, starting Oct. 27, and the same night Linda Lewis will give a concert at the Royal Festival Hall at 8 p.m.

* * *

BRUSSELS—Sarah Vaughan, Earl Hines, Benny Carter and Charlie Mingus will be at the Cirque Royal Oct. 30 and 31 at 8 p.m.

* * *

AMSTERDAM—Gordon Lightfoot will be at the Concertgebouw Oct. 25 at 9 p.m.

* * *

COPENHAGEN—The group Black Sabbath will give a concert in the Falkoner Theater Oct. 26 at 8 p.m. The next night the Blue Oyster Cult will be at Tivoli Hall, also at 8 p.m. The Dubliners will be in the same hall Oct. 28 at the same time. On Oct. 31, Captain Beefheart and Jean-Luc Ponty are at the Tivoli at 8 p.m.

* * *

The Delta Rhythm Boys, touring Sweden, will be in Sundbyberg (near Stockholm) at the Restaurant Lorry from Oct. 27 *through Nov. 3.*

* * *

MUNICH—Les McCann, Buddy Guy, Johnny Griffin, Philip Catherine, Pet York and the group Passport will be at the Circus-Krone-Bau Oct. 26 at 8 p.m. Gordon Lightfoot will be in the same hall the next night at the same time. Black Sabbath will be there Oct. 30 at 8 p.m.

* * *

FRANKFURT—Vicky Leandros will give a concert at the Jahrhunderthalle Oct. 29 at 8 p.m.

* * *

The Golden Gate Quartet, on its annual tour of Germany, will be in Freiburg/Breisgau Oct. 24 at the Paulus-Saal; in Hamburg Oct. 26 at the Konserthaus; in Tübingen Oct. 27 at the Festsaal der Universität; in Memmingen Oct. 28 at the Gr. Burgsaal and in Stuttgart Oct. 29 at the Liederhalle. All concerts start at 8 p.m.

* * *

COLOGNE—Saxman Ben Singer, also touring Germany, will be at the Bunel Club Oct. 25.

* * *

PARIS—At the Caveau de la Huchette: saxman Chris Woods Oct. 25 and 26; Les Haricots Rouges, Oct. 27 and 28; Chris Woods again Oct. 29-31. Bluesman William Mabon is at the Trois Mailletz until the end of the month. A jazz concert on Oct. 26 in the suburb of Massy will feature, among others, Archie Shepp, Martial Solal, Ted Curson, Max Roach, Bobby Few and Ornette Coleman.

* * *

This week's top singles are, in the United States, "Bad Blood" by Neil Sedaka; and in Britain, "Hold Me Close" by David Essex.

—FRANK VAN BEAKLE

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ART IN PARIS

Günter Grass— The Engraver

By Michael Gibson

PARIS (IHT).—The lunch table has been cleared. Günter Grass rolls himself a cigarette, sticks it under his peaceable working-man's mustache, looks up from under slightly drooping eyelids, and speaks about nature. A French journalist has asked him a question in the form of a mildly jocular statement. "Tobacco plays a great role in your life," he says. "Also in your engravings. You often portray a collection of cigarette butts." He wants to know if there is any special meaning behind the butts.

"When I pause in my work," says Grass, "I roll myself a cigarette. And when I work as an engraver I am always raising my eyes from the copper plate to look at nature. Well, when I do this the first thing I see are all those butts I have been smoking."

Grass was in Paris this week for the opening of his exhibition (at the Galerie Mazarine, 34 Rue Mazarine, Paris-6e, to Nov. 15). That he is not only a novelist but also an engraver, that he was a draftsman before he ever started writing novels, is something not so widely known. He is well known for his books and for his political involvement.

But before all that he was a carver of tombstones. Which came about in the following way: In 1947 (he was then 20), he went to Düsseldorf and made some enquiries at the city's School of Beaux-Arts. He wanted to be taught sculpture. The town had been pretty much destroyed during the war and the people running the school were not yet ready to re-open it. For one thing they had no coal and could not heat the place. So they suggested the next best thing they could think of under the circumstances, and that was for him to go to the tombstone carver next to the cemetery and learn the trade. Grass did this for a year and entered the Beaux-Arts when it opened the following autumn. At the time he was also writing poetry—somewhat under the influence of Trakl, he says—and trying, as yet unsuccessfully, to gain some sort of recognition.

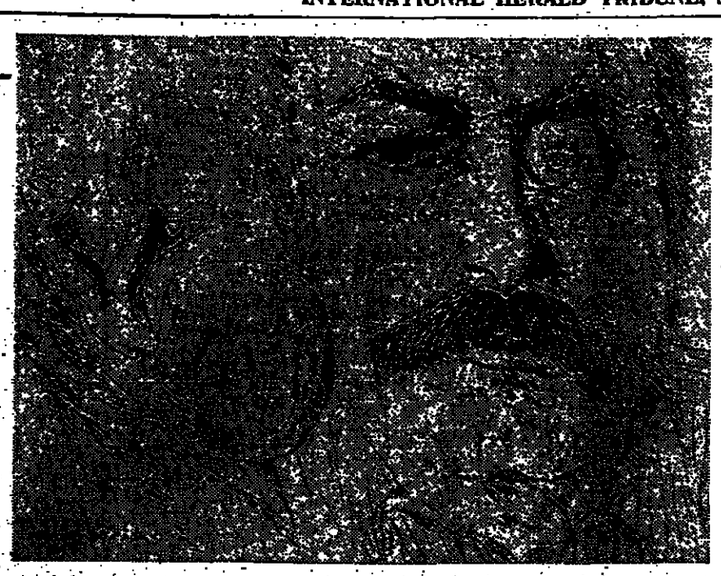
Third Prize

A third prize in a poetry contest organized by the Süddeutscherundfunk was not really what he had in mind and, in 1956, he moved to Paris. It was there that he started work on "The Tin Drum," his first and perhaps most famous novel. It revealed Grass to the German public as a man with something to say. On his return to Germany in 1960 his reputation was made.

The blend of realism and of unrestricted expressionistic imagination, the fusion of the world of fact and of emotion that is characteristic of his writing, is also apparent in his engravings. Here is a slag the size of a trailer truck tracking down a tree-lined highway, here are porpoises rising upright out of the ground, it would seem, here, over and over again, are the strange, sag-mouthed, jowly features of various fish species of the Baltic. Why?

"I was born in Danzig and left the town for the first time when I was 16," he says. "Danzig is a port, of course, and I grew up among fishes. Also I like taking them for my subject because, for one thing, I like their individualistic faces."

Grass's political involvement—which was something unusual, at that time, for a prominent author, since he went directly into the fray of campaigning—led to a friendship with Willy Brandt. As a result of this he was to travel with him on a couple of trips abroad—in 1970 when Brandt went to Warsaw, and three years later when he went to Israel. There Grass had occasion to sit in on discussions between Brandt and Golda Meir—sketching Mrs. Meir while they talked. "Make me pretty," she said. The resulting portrait is to be seen in the exhibition. It is a good portait and a sympathetic one, though it cannot be said that Grass acceded to her request.



Günter Grass's self-portrait, now on view in Paris.

Personal Need

The fall of Willy Brandt after the Guillaume affair marked the end of a certain era in German politics and also put an end to Grass's eight years of close involvement in political activities.

He welcomes this withdrawal as something which satisfies both a personal need—"because politics consume one and it becomes necessary, after a while, to turn back to oneself and to find oneself again"—and the needs of the changing times.

"We have entered an age of pragmatism," he says, deploringly, "and I think it is important now to go back to theory, to think things over and to write articles which go deeper into theoretical matters."

Which is why he, Heinrich Böll and Czechoslovak exile Jiri Pelikan are planning to publish not really a review, he says, but a quarterly volume assembling articles relevant to the subject of democratic socialism. This he regards as an alternative both to the private capitalism of the West and the state capitalism of the East. Articles will cover subjects ranging from Portugal to the situation of dissidents within the Soviet Union. The title of the non-review will be L 76—a reference to Listy, the short-lived Czech publication of the middle sixties which marked the transition from Gotiwald to Dubcek.

The metaphors of Grass's writings will quite often find their way into his graphic work ("I like to try out a metaphor visually"), his political ideas will transpire into his writing, but finally, there is no apparent link between his graphics and his politics.

"They are two very different languages," he says. "Two different realities. I do not think that the visual arts can lend themselves to expressing political concepts without degenerating very quickly into an art of propaganda."

Among the other current shows in Paris are:

Micha Fainstein, Galerie Lambert, 14 Rue Saint-Louis-en-l'Ile, Paris 4, to Oct. 25.

This exhibition is not really one. It only lasted the week and closes Saturday, because Fainstein is not yet in the commercial circuit. He has been living in Paris since his arrival from Poland one year ago, thanks to a group of persons who purchased each one work—in advance. Fainstein has a delicate brush and in his best works, something of a miniaturist's approach to an imaginary world that is filled with the dense, intense atmosphere of Jewish legend. His work may be felt to be uneven, but so are apples that are not flavorless and standard. These are good apples.

* * *

Yves Lévêque, Galerie Daniel Gervis, 34 Rue du Bac, Paris 7, to Nov. 29.

Lévêque lives in the Beauce country—the French answer to the Great Plains. His paintings are elegant, understated, practically abstract variations on rural themes: a wall, a ladder, wheels and butterflies. There is something restrained, intelligent and visually satisfying in these works which emanate an extremely cool dignity.

* * *

Rancillac, Galeries de Bellechasse, 10 Rue de Bellechasse, Paris 7, to Nov. 10.

These are color crayon drawings of subjects drawn from photographs of jazz musicians. There is an unexpected flamboyance in Rancillac's treatment, a flamboyance that dares to show itself through the pretext of a subject and a medium, and that marks a departure from the severely self-denying style of his painting in recent years. Up to a point. Because he still submits himself to the photographic myth of the jazz idol and Janis Joplin, in the blaze of color by which Rancillac renders her, is still, to a great extent, the cliché offered by a camera's lens. Only the color suggests Rancillac's perception of her. But all this also serves to express the tics and clichés of language that make jazz what it actually is.

* * *

Jean Jules Chasse-Pot, 138 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris 8, to Nov. 21.

Chasse-Pot is Rancillac's brother (or vice-versa, as he once remarked), and he has devoted himself to producing papier-mâché sculptures that parody the solemn statuary of the end of the 19th century, moose-headed generals, rhino-headed grandmas, sow-faced coquettes, etc. It is all quite gentle and humorous in an unaggressive way.

* * *

Albert Bitran, Galerie Ariel, 140, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris 8, to Nov. 15.

Bitran's non-figurative work has always had a certain chamber music quality about it. The recent works shown here make use of a double image in each frame, a double chamber orchestra, using the same basic structure and varying it—as though to present us with a progression in time of a single image.

THE ART MARKET

Discriminating Buyers Still Tightfisted

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Oct. 24 (IHT).—At the first sale of the fall season in Paris, some of the best objects did badly and bad stuff fetched high prices. This means that the market is in a crisis. The discriminating buyers are not buying. Only the small-time professionals are in the market.

The sale at the Hôtel Drouot Monday and Tuesday included important objets d'art from the Far East. The auctioneer was Jean-Louis Picard. Expert Guy Portier had used his worldwide contacts to advertise the star piece of the sale: an 8th-century, splash-glazed T'ang horse (49 centimeters high). T'ang (AD 645-907) horses have been particularly popular in recent years chiefly because of Japanese demand.

In June, 1973, at the height of the art market boom, Giuseppe Eskenazi reportedly sold an outstanding T'ang horse for over £50,000 to a Japanese buyer. This must have been one of the highest figures ever paid for such a work. But by the fall of 1973, the Japanese had withdrawn from the market. Prices fell dramatically for those categories they had most prized. For a while the market for Far Eastern objects was partly held up by strong demand from Portugal. At Sotheby's in early April, 1974, a T'ang equestrian figure rose to £16,000 thanks to heated competition between Romagnoli of Milan and Antonio Costa of Lisbon, who eventually got it. He bought another glazed equestrian figure for £15,000, a handsome price for a piece not in mint condition. The Portuguese revolution, however, stopped the easy flow of currency. The Japanese were back in the market by early 1975 buying first-rate objects from the Far East. But the Japanese are now tighter fisted.

The horse sold Monday combined a somewhat pedestrian modeling with a rather attractive color scheme — splashed green and honey-ochre on the ivory ground of the saddle and the head and chest contrasting with alternate ochre and manganese-brown on the pointed tufts and mane. Like most such pieces it was damaged. All four legs had been broken, the tip of one ear was missing altogether; the tail was there but perhaps not all there. It had a fine provenance—the collection Wannieck, parts of which were auctioned years ago at the Paris Galliéra and the Hôtel Drouot. The horse sold for a surprising 275,000 francs to a Brussels dealer.

After this success, one might have expected the rest of the sale to go extremely well. That was not the case. For instance, a small group of Chinese cloisonné enamels, from the 16th to the 18th century, went for rather low prices. Good cloisonné enamels of the early period (15th and 16th centuries) are rarely seen on the open market. They were "discovered" by Western collectors after Sir Harry Garnier wrote his outstanding monograph "Chinese and Japanese Cloisonné Enamels," published by Faber and Faber in 1962. Until then their chronology remained obscure; only independent minded collectors like the late David David-Weill boldly launch into the unknown. In recent years there have been some questions about some of Sir Harry's datings but none seeming sufficiently strong to modify the now recognized chronological pattern. Yet these discussions may be affecting the market. Another reason for the lack of buyer enthusiasm is the rarity of the pieces which is not compensated by glamorous publicising. Little is written about them and few museums have a significant group of them on view.

Even so the prices they made on Monday struck me as low. A 16th-century vase (42 centimeters high) with the usual dark blue, red, and white color scheme was decidedly inexpensive at 13,000 francs. The figure was considered high by some professionals because they haven't seen many good pieces at auction and did not grasp the interest of such a vase. It is very well preserved.

Equally inexpensive were two excellent flat dishes of the same period, each knocked down at 4,986 francs. Both compare closely with pieces shown in Sir Harry's book. Giuseppe Eskenazi, bidding through an agent, got, for 4,640 francs, a superb 16th-century tripod bowl, once again closely resembling one in Sir Harry's book.

Among the rarest items was a bowl of similar type carrying three bold cartouches with a verse from the Koran. A great many objets d'art were made in China from at least as early as the 16th century for the large Islamicized Chinese minority which became very influential at court under Chia Ching. The pieces offered Monday brought only 2,440 francs, which is not very much even though the bowl was declared "late"—i.e., 18th century.

Contrasting with these moderate prices for very good pieces were the very high prices for very bad ones. Jades, mostly 20th century, were in great demand. A pair of small jardinières in dark green jade, technically excellent but stylistically nondescript, made a huge 18,700 francs.

Bad stuff also sold well Tuesday. A carved wood statue of the Ming period, unpleasantly smeared with stucco and paint, went for 30,000 francs.

The only category which suffered a setback was snuff bottles. This is because the effects of Hugh Moss's speculation are diminishing. Son of a well-known London dealer, Sydney Moss, who specializes in Far Eastern art, Hugh Moss set up his own business and developed sectors that had never much interested his father. He tried to create a market for snuff bottles, founding a club of fans and a quarterly. For a while, he was speculating on a spectacular scale. Eventually he ran into problems. His business is now closed and Moss is said to have retired to the Far East. Interest in snuff bottles has subsided. No one would now bid the 39,062 francs he paid for an 18th-century bottle in April, 1973.

The snuff bottles sold Tuesday were bad and most of them went for under 1,000 francs. The one expensive lot, a horrible piece, sold for 3,480 francs, remarkable for an object that cannot be even 20 years old.

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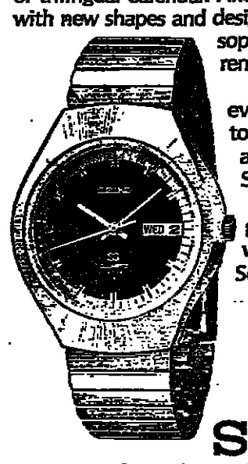
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AUCTION SALES

Christie's

Auction Sales
At the Hôtel Richemond, Geneva
November 10th-14th, 1975

Monday, November 10th:
15:00 and 20:00 — Fine and Rare Wines.
20:00 — Fine Porcelain Gelanterie.

Tuesday, November 11th:
10:00 and 15:00 — Important Works of Art by Carl Fabergé, Russian Silver, Niello and Enamels.
16:30 and 21:00 — Highly Important European Silver.

Wednesday, November 12th:
10:00 — Fine European Miniatures.
15:00 — Objects of Vertu.
20:00 — Important Gold Boxes.

Thursday, November 13th:
10:00 — Decorative Jewellery, Art Deco and Art Nouveau Jewellery.
15:00 and 20:00 — Magnificent Jewellery.

Friday, November 14th:
10:00 — Fine Chinese Export Porcelain.

On view at Hôtel Richemond from November 7th.
For catalogues and information:
Geneva: 8 Place de la Taconnerie, 1204 Genf. Tel.: 28 25 44.
Paris: Princesse Jeanne-Marie de Broglie, 68 Rue de l'Université, 75 Paris 7e. Tel.: 544-26-30.

LA SAISON DES VENTES S'OUVRE AVEC CELLES DE LA GALERIE MOTTE A GENEVE

A nouveau la galerie Motte sera transformée en musée pendant la semaine qui précédera la vente des 31 octobre, 1er et 2 novembre prochains. En ce début de saison les spéculations intellectuelles (qui commandent les autres) vont bon train. Le marché de l'art est-il orienté vers la hausse, vers la baisse, ou la stabilité?

La réponse, qui n'engage pas très à fond, reste toujours la même: ce qui est "bon" se vend.

Or ce qu'exposera, puis vendra Madame Motte sera particulièrement "bon". Parmi l'ensemble soumis aux enchères le vendredi soir, des oeuvres exceptionnelles de peintres que les gens du "show business" appelleraient les "locomotives". Chagall, Max Ernst, Renoir, Kandinsky, Magritte entraîneront une suite de tableaux éblouissants.

Si Max Ernst qualifiait lui-même ses réalisations de séditieuses préfigurant, peut-être, la violence de notre temps et tandis que Magritte se révélait "insolite", Puy qui exposa dans la fameuse "cage aux fauves" de 1905, n'offre aucune trace de rebellion sur sa "Place de village", une aquarelle peinte deux ans plus tard. Si, quant à lui, "Le couple" sur fond bleu de Chagall est plus que jamais une féérique poésie d'amour; si, à leur tour "Le nu à la rose", les "Fleurs", "La tête de femme rousse" nous replacent dans le cadre de finesse que soulignait Vollard dans son livre "Tableaux pastels et dessins de Pierre-Auguste Renoir", les deux maternités qui traduisent l'émotion de Foujita, expriment, sur fond or, une véritable ferveur.

Si, enfin, la gouache de Kandinsky, "Composition", datée 34, met en évidence un sens profond des couleurs et du rythme, ce sont bien des "images de rythme" que nous offrira sous ce titre une autre gouache, par Sonia Delaunay.

Autour de ces noms, des oeuvres des grands les plus divers enrichiront les murs de la galerie, avant la dispersion. Parmi eux: Derain, Utrillo, Vlaminck, De Staël, Kisling, Van Dongen, Vieira da Silva, Lam, Tobey, Estève, Poliakoff, Fontana, Michaux, Atlan, Bissière, Jorn, Christo, Severini.

Entre les ventes de tableaux du vendredi soir et du dimanche matin s'insérera une journée d'estampes au cours de laquelle figureront, entre autres, de très belles lithographies de Braque, de Miro et de Picasso, ainsi que des affiches extrêmement rares.

La qualité est, donc, incomparable. Peu accessible, se demandera-t-on? Non, car Madame Motte nous propose un éventail de prix largement ouvert.

C'est la rentrée. Ce devrait être aussi la reprise.

Phillips
Auction of Fine Antique & Modern Jewels
Sunday, November 9th, at 2 p.m. at Hôtel des Bergues, Genève.
On view 2 days prior 10 a.m.-10 p.m.
Illustrated catalogue S.Fr. 8 from Phillips Son & Neale S.A.
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New York Stock Exchange Trading, Oct. 24

—1975— High. Low	Stocks and Div In $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	Last	Net chg'e
42½	32⅝	AbbtLab .80	17	323	41¼	40	40	— ⅛
47¾	33¼	ACF In 2.60	8	6	39¾	39½	39½	— ¼
10⅜	7	AcmeCly .60	5	16	8⅜	7⅞	7⅞	
4¼	1¾	AdmDg .04e	8	10	2½	2½	2½	
71	7¼	AdmEx .77e		103	10½	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
6¼	2¼	Adms Millis		10	3⅝	3¾	3¾	
9⅜	3¼	Addressgp	18	71	8	8	8	
10	7¼	AdvInv .24e		8	8⅝	8	8	
25¾	17¼	AetnaLf 1.68	12	230	23	22½	23	+ ⅜
7	4⅜	Aquirre Co	36	6	5⅜	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
16	6⅝	Ahmens .20	6	15	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
4⅜	1⅜	Aileen Inc	11	43	3⅛	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
72⅜	44¾	AirPrd .20b	17	151	69¾	67½	67½	+ ¼
15¾	4⅞	AirbnFrt .50	9	45	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
33⅝	10½	Aircoinc 1	5	50	16¾	16	16	— ⅛
3⅜	1	AJ Industrls	5	22	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
17¾	10½	Alcoma 1.20		50	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
14⅜	7⅜	Ale Gas 1.32	7	5	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
84½	69½	AlaP pf8.32		2180	77	76	77	+ ½
10¾	7	Alaska Intra	7	56	13⅝	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
19⅜	13	AlbanyIn .68	5	31	16	15½	15⅝	
5⅜	4⅜	AlbertoC .36	M	11	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
23	13¾	Albertsn .60	11	30	23¼	23	23	+ ⅛
25¾	18⅞	AlcanAlu .80	13	749	19⅜	19	19¼	— ⅛
14¾	7½	AlcoStd .64	5	116	14½	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
29	15¼	AlcoLb .24	24	77	26¼	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
9⅜	2½	Alexdrs .16e	7	154	6¼	6¼	6¼	
6⅜	1⅜	AlisnMf .48e		13	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
12¾	6⅜	AlisCp .45a	6	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
35⅝	20⅝	AlisLud 1.80	3	16	22⅜	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
39⅜	31⅛	AlisLud pf 3		5	34	34	34	+ ⅛
18⅝	15⅜	AlisPw 1.52	9	95	17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
11¾	4¼	AllenGrp .40	14	23	9½	9¼	9¼	
42	27	AllCh 1.80	7	159	34½	33¾	33⅞	— ⅛
15⅝	8⅜	AlldMnt .60	7	16	11⅜	11	11	— ⅛
13⅝	10⅝	AlldProd 1	6	5	12	12	12	
46¼	15⅞	Alldstr 1.60	10	391	45¼	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
66	54½	Alldstr pf 4		210	54⅝	54⅜	54⅜	
4	2¼	Alld Supmkt		21	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
12⅝	6⅜	AlldChal .36	6	77	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
8	5¼	AlliedAut .56	7	29	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
12½	6⅜	AlphaP .36p	4	3	6⅜	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
60¾	27¼	Alcoa 1.84	14	573	36½	35¼	35⅞	
45⅝	25¼	AmalaSug 3	2	7	34⅜	34¼	34⅜	+ ⅛
36¼	28⅜	Amax 1.75	10	69	33	47¼	48	+ ⅛
12	6	AMBAC .40	6	172	11⅜	12¾	12⅝	+ ⅛
5⅜	3	Amcord .25	5	3	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
18⅜	13¾	Amerco 1.20	4	8	17¼	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
23¾	15¼	A Hess .30b	4	325	16¼	16½	16½	— ⅛
57¼	42	A Hes pf3.50		48	46⅛	45¾	45¾	+ ⅛
22	7⅜	AAirFlit .40	10	50	16½	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
19⅝	5⅜	Am Airlin		202	7⅝	7	7⅛	
14¾	3¼	A Baker .40	39	38	11¾	11	11¼	— ⅛
40⅜	30½	A Brnds 2.68	7	1302	37	35¾	35¾	— ⅛
13⅝	10⅛	AmBrdcst .80	9	202	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	
12⅜	5	AmBldM .36	8	18	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	
34½	28	A Can 2.20a	7	94	29¾	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
23¾	16⅜	A Can pf1.75		2	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
3⅜	1	AmCen Mtg		114	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
18¾	13⅜	A Chain 1.20	6	9	17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
20⅜	15¾	A Cyan 1.20	8	285	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
7⅜	6¼	AmDist 1.25			7¼	7¼	7¼	
35½	19⅜	ADistTel .56	11	9	22¼	22	22	— ⅛
4⅝	2¼	AmDualVt		4	4	4	4	+ ⅛
13	11	ADuj pf.84a		7	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
21	14¾	AmERPw 2	10	407	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
12¼	9⅜	AFamily .28	6	33	9¾	9¾	9⅝	— ⅛
6	2⅜	AmFin .10p		20	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
3⅜	2⅛	AmFr pf.75p		200	3	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
24⅝	20⅜	AGfBd 1.96e		57	23⅜	23½	23⅜	+ ⅛
17¾	14⅜	AGenCv 1.32	5	15	15½	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
13¾	9	A Gnins .60	6	55	12⅜	12	12¼	— ⅛
22½	17¾	A Gin pf1.80		10	21¾	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
16½	8¼	AmHoist .70	5	65	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
43¼	27¼	A Home .92	23	621	36	35¾	35¾	— ⅛
36½	25⅝	AmHosp .30	24	185	34¾	33½	33½	— ⅛
5	1¾	Am Ilmn .04e		10	2¾	2¾	2¾	
7¼	3½	A Medicl .12	7	28	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
7¼	1¾	A Medicorp	7	49	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
7¼	3½	Am Motors		785	6¼	6	6	
33¾	29¾	ANatG 2.56b	7	101	33¾	33¼	33⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	3⅜	Am Seating	5	3	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
16½	5⅜	AmShip .60b		26	8⅜	8	8½	+ ⅛
16½	10⅛	AmStand .80	6	75	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
41¾	31⅜	A Std pf4.50		1	51	50	50⅝	— ⅛
9¾	6	AmSthrn .20	11	65	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
32	24⅜	AmStrs 1.60	7	31	27⅜	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
52	44¼	AmT&T 3.40	10	1088	50	49¼	49¼	— ⅛
86¾	49	AmT&T pf 4		38	54	53	53½	— ⅛
46⅜	40½	ATT pf$3.64		2	44⅜	44¼	44¼	— ⅛
46	39¼	ATT pfA3.64		52	43¼	43¼	43¼	— ⅛
10¼	8¼	AWatWk .64	4	5	9	8⅞	8⅞	
13¾	9¾	Amerco 1	5	3	11⅞	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
5⅞	2¾	Ameuit .10e	4	20	3¾	3	3	
21⅜	10¾	Ametek 1	8	34	20½	20	20⅛	— ⅛
22	9¼	AMF In 1.24	12	187	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	
22	14¼	Amfac Inc 1	3	47	15⅝	15	15	
40⅜	23¼	AMP Inc .32	33	373	28⅝	27¼	27½	— ⅛
14⅝	6⅜	Ampco .40a	3	34	8	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
7⅜	2¾	Ampex Corp	13	130	3⅝	3½	3½	
13⅜	7¼	Amrep Corp		120	8¼	8	8	
29⅛	25½	Amster 2.40	4	91	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
82	36	Amst pf2.65		2	51	49	49	— 2
8¾	7½	Amstr pf.68		2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
70¼	35¼	Amsted 3.60	5	2	50	58¾	58¾	— ⅛
6¼	5⅛	Amtel .02	4	16	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
20¾	13½	Anacomp .60	5	235	16⅜	16	16	— ⅛
24¾	14	AnchrH 1.20	8	37	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	— ⅛
37	20⅛	AnchrH pf 2	8	86	30¾	30¼	30¾	+ ⅛
6¼	4½	Angelica .12	8	10	5⅞	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
22¼	10¾	AnsuCo .53f	3	102	11¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ½
15	9¼	Apache .50	9	13	10⅝	10¼	10¼	
23	9½	ApcoOil .40t	10	142	21⅞	21¾	21¾	
4⅛	1⅜-16	Apeco Corp		40	2⅝	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
12	9¼	APL Cp .60	5	44	10¾	12	12	— ⅛
4	1¼	Appld Mag		21	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
35⅝	28	ARCA Sy 1.06	18	28	48⅝	47⅝	47⅝	— ⅛
11¼	6⅝	ArcataN .36	5	17	9⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
41¼	16½	ArchrD .25b	17	247	41	39½	40⅛	— ⅛
4¼	1⅜	Arctic Entr		22	3¼	3½	3½	— ⅛
4⅛	2¼	Artstar		21	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
16⅝	14⅜	ArtzPSv 1.85	7	208	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
6¼	4¼	ArkBest .35r		14	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
28⅜	23¾	ArkLGs 1.70	7	35	24¼	24	24¼	— ⅛
22½	21⅛	ArkLaG wt		1	22¾	22¾	22¾	
4	1⅜	Arlen RltyD		2	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
7	4⅜	Armada Cp	10	20	5	4⅞	5	
24	23	Armco 1.60a	6	149	28¼	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
30½	23⅜	Armt pf 2.10		13	27	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
8	4⅜	Armr pf4.75		270	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
28	17¼	ArmstCk .80	29	101	24¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
17½	10½	Armst Rub	10	35	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
14	10⅛	ArnCorp	6	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
9½	6⅜	Arvin .32f	19	79	9½	8	8⅜	+ ⅛
47⅜	29	ASA Ltd .80		6	34¾	33¾	34⅜	+ ⅛
16¾	13¼	Asarco .60	4	216	13⅜	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
24⅜	16½	AshlOil 1.50	4	152	19⅝	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
44	36¼	AshlO pf2.40		7	40	39	40	+ ½
36¼	26¾	AsdDrG 1.40	13	58	34	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
25⅜	17¾	AsdSpg 1.40	6	7	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅛
10¼	5¼	Athlone .40		32	7⅞	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
5⅛	1⅝	Atico 1.60e		32	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
16¼	12⅜	AtlCyEl 1.54	7	18	16¼	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
910	73¼	AtlRich 2.50	15	398	109¾	98¾	98¾	— 2¼
52	37¼	AtlRich pf2.80		67	66¼	65¼	65¼	— ½
3⅝	1¼	AtlSec Corp	25	38	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
9⅛	3⅝	ATO Inc .80	9	94	7¾	7¾	7¾	
38½	27¼	AutData .40	28	63	39¾	38½	38⅞	— ⅛
6	1⅜	Autmtn .05e	6	51	4½	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅜	2½	Avco Corp		122	6¼	6	6¼	
7½	5¾	Avco Cp wt		10	10-16	10-16	10-16	
26½	5¾	AvcoCp pf		46	25¾	25	25⅝	— ⅛
38¼	19	AveryPd .20	22	32	22¾	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Avis Inc	9	9	7¼	7¼	7¼	
5⅜	4¾	Avnet Inc .40	22	191	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
51¼	27¾	AvonPd 1.48	22	418	43¾	41½	41⅝	+ 1
34½	12¼	AztecDG .28	28	35	17½	16⅝	17⅛	

B

37⅛	19¾	BabckW .88	6	142	19¼	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
3	2	Bache	4	65	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
5⅜	4¼	Baker Int	10	325	10	9⅜	9⅜	
38⅝	32	BakerOfl .72	16	195	32¾	31½	31⅝	— ⅛
11⅞	6¼	BaldDH .60	6	13	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
20¼	17¼	Bell Cp .70	6	7	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
15¾	9⅜	BallyMf .02e	6	16	10	9⅞	10	
22¼	15½	BalGE 1.36	7	49	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
18⅞	14¼	BancCal 1.24	9	1	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
41¼	24½	Bancdag Inc	18	115	25¼	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
4	2⅜	Bangr Punt		62	3½	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
34	26½	BkofNY 2.20	5	19	28	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
13¾	9⅛	Bk of Va .88	4	36	11⅝	11⅜	11½	
42	25½	BankTr 3	4	83	30¼	29	30⅛	— ⅛
25½	23¾	BnkT pf2.50		33	25¼	25¼	25⅛	
20⅝	17⅜	BarbOil 1.40		10	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
16¾	10⅜	BardCo .28	13	265	13¾	13¼	13½	— ⅛
11¼	6⅜	Basicinc .60	3	9	8¼	8	8	
31⅜	14½	BatesMf .88	3	83	31¼	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
39½	21¾	Batuchi .48	14	83	31¼	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
51¾	31½	BaxtLab .76	36	238	41¾	41¼	41¼	— ⅛
18	14½	BayStG 1.80	5	24	16¾	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
24⅜	14¾	Bearing .40	5	30	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
34⅝	14⅛	BeatCo .76	13	307	25¾	25¼	25⅜	+ ⅛
39⅜	17⅜	Beckmn .58	14	54	29¾	28½	28½	— ⅛
37⅞	28	BectDick .40	10	187	35¼	35	35⅛	
14⅜	6⅝	BeechA .75b	6	38	13¼	12⅜	13	
21	13½	Belcer .28	3	233	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
12⅛	11¼	BelcoP .95e	9	30	15¾	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
19	12¼	Belden 1.20	5	2	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
8¾	5¾	BeldMfg .30b	71	4	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
21⅜	14⅛	Bell How .84	6	102	17⅜	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
12¼	6½	BellNo pf .95		3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
22	11⅞	BurndC pf 3	9	4	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
910¼	67¼	Burrgh .4c	22	229	87½	85½	85½	— 1⅜

C

			15	28	2¾	2½	2½	
88⅛	21⅛	CabCab For	17	1242	19½	19	19¼+	+ ⅛
28⅜	16¾	Cabot Cp .52						

—1975— High. Low	Stocks and Div In $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	Last	Net chg'e
3⅛	1⅜	Cadence Inc		9	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
6¼	2⅜	Caesar vtr	5	44	4⅜	3⅞	4	
4⅜	2⅜	Cal Financl	95	34	2⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
16¾	13⅜	CalP Ut 1.52	7	42	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
18¼	7½	Calahn .20r	12	14	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
3⅜	⅛	Camm Bcn		18	⅛	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
25¾	15¾	CamSL .60a	13	80	22⅞	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
24	17⅜	CamSp 1.24	12	111	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	12¾	CdnPac .96a	6	43	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
12⅜	7¾	Canal® 1.16	7	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
43½	27	CapCH Com	14	137	34	32	33¼	— ⅛
28⅜	19	Cap Hold .24		1	20	20	20	
3⅝	¼	Capit Mtg		4	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
47¾	31¼	Carbor .70	6	3	45	45	45	+ 1⅛
3¼	2	Carlin Dke		80	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
14⅜	9⅜	Carlisle .98	8	33	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	
46	53⅜	CarpCl.Ob 5		218	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
7¾	4⅜	Carrb-c .20		7	14	13⅜	14	+ ⅛
19⅜	11	CarrPw 1.60	6	63	16	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
28⅜	24½	CarP pf2.67		14	26¾	25⅝	26	+ ⅛
25⅛	15¾	CarTec 1.40	4	12	20½	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
13⅜	6⅜	CarrCb .5c	23	63	8½	8¼	8⅜	
19⅜	10	CarrGn .40e		3	12	11⅞	11¾	— ⅛
25	10¼	CartHwl .80	12	305	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
42½	24⅝	CartHW pf 2		15	27	26½	26½	
10½	6⅜	CartWall .4	8	16	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅜	Casc Ga .92	8	5	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
17½	13¼	CashKc .80b	5	34	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
79⅜	48	CaterpTra 2	11	320	73	71⅜	72	— ⅛
54	28⅜	CBS Cp .65		152	35½	33⅜	35⅛	+ ⅛
25⅜	15¼	CdSG .60			15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
18¼	11¼	Ceco Cp .16	4	2	14½	14¾	14½	+ ⅛
45¼	25⅝	Celanese 2.80	23	223	45⅛	44⅛	44⅝	— ⅛
51¾	41	Celn pfA2.50		2	49½	49½	49½	+ ⅛
70	51⅛	Cemex .12	26	37	57⅛	57¼	57⅛	— ⅛
19⅞	15¾	Centex 1.72	7	36	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
17⅜	11¼	Centinl 1.60	7	36	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
48	45⅞	CnIL pf4.50		260	46¼	45	46¼	+ ⅛
29½	25¼	CnIL pf2.67		2200	27½	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅛
13¾	9¾	CenIPS 1.20	8	49	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
20⅜	14⅜	CentLeE 1.28	8	87	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	7¼	CentSoW 1.16	10	257	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
16	10¼	CentSoya .60	13	168	16	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
11¼	4	CentTel .60	9	162	10¼	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
25	6½	Centra D 1.12	12	158	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
17½	11⅜	Centra 1.40		91	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
13¼	8¾	CenWash 1.60	16	61	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
8⅜	6¾	CenWash pf		1	8	8	8	
38¼	34½	Centex 1.80	7	45	37¾	36¾	36¾	— ⅛
27½	20⅜	CentrSoya 1.20	7	59	26¼	25⅞	26	+ ⅛
12⅜	7⅜	Cetec .40	9	9	11⅜	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
13¼	6¼	Chmpn .60	10	1121	13⅜	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
13¾	9¾	ChaseM 2.10	4	243	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
6¾	2	ChasT 1.72e		61	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
45¾	22¼	ChemTch 1.10	4	198	30¼	31⅛	30	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	ChmNY 2.28	5	127	30	31¼	30	— ⅛
38	28	CheVa 1.80e	5	1	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅛
67	37¼	Chesbr 1.36	32	148	67	66	66	— ⅛
18	10	ChesSvg 2.10	10	114	35¾	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
16⅜	10¼	ChiEssII .65	4	53	16	16	16	— ⅛
11¼	4	ChiMilw Cp		8	4½	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
31½	23¼	ChiPneuT 2	8	40	28½	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
7¼	6¼	Chris Craft	2	5	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
14⅛	5½	ChrCft cvpf		3	12½	11⅜	12½	+ ⅛
13	8¼	Chromal .70	5	20	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	— ⅛
63½	49¼	Chromal pf5		1	58½	58½	58½	— ⅛
14½	7¾	Chrysler		807	11¾	10⅝	11¼	+ ⅛
2¾	½	Chrysler wt			43	13-16	36	
4⅜	2½	CIRIt Inv		7	12	2¾	2¾	
21⅛	18¼	CinBell 1.60		10	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
18½	14⅜	CinnGE 1.64		1162	17¾	17¾	17¾	
14⅛	9½	CinG pf9.50		2110	14½	14¼	14¼	
53⅝	34¼	CinG pf4.75		7	39	38¼	38¼	
25½	16⅜	CinMilla 1.40	7	19	20½	20¼	20¼	
37	27	CIT Fin 2.20	7	97	30⅝	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
92½	71½	CIT pfC5.50		10	76¼	76½	76½	+ ⅛
39	24⅜	Citicorp .88	10	830	29⅝	29	29⅛	— ⅛
50½	36¼	CitiesSv 2.40	5	181	49⅜	49⅝	49⅝	
9¾	5⅜	CitrSR 1.17e		14	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
4⅜	1⅛	Citizns Mtg		5	1¼	1¼	1¼	
9¼	4¼	Citylnvst .66	17	52	7	6⅞	7	
19½	11¼	Cityln pf82		13	16½	16½	16½	
23⅜	14⅜	City Strs		14	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
34¼	22⅜	ClarkE 1.62	7	38	27¼	27	27	— ⅛
14½	7⅝	ClarkOil .50		6	24	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
7	3⅝	Clarkson		2	5	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
103¼	65¼	ClvCliffs 2.60a	9	8	82	92	92	— ⅛
28⅜	24½	ClvElIII 2.48	7	42	26¼	25⅞	26	— ⅛
115½	106½	ClevEl pf12		2150	112	111½	111½	+ ½
13½	6¼	CloroxCo .52		12ds53	11⅜	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
8	3¼	CluettPea .30		67	7	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
13⅛	6¼	CMIInv Cp		58	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
7⅜	3¼	CNA Fin		64	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
13¼	6¼	CNAL pf1.18		6	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
12	9½	CNAI 1.08a		26	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
1⅞	½	CNA Larw	1		¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
11⅜	5¼	CoastSt Gas	3	343	8¼	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
20⅜	15⅛	CstSG pf1.83		4	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
17½	11½	CstSG pf1.19		5	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
53¼	53¼	CocaCol 2.30	23	280	85	82¾	83⅜	— 2⅛
4⅜	4⅜	CocaBtlg .40	14

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Cars, Housing, Exports Cited

Upturn Is Under Way, German Experts Report

By Murray Seeger

BONN, Oct. 24—After being misled by earlier signs of recovery, West German economists are now convinced the country has passed through the worst of its share of the world recession and is beginning the slow climb upward. "Things are looking a little better," a government economist observed. "The auto industry is perking up and there has been a big rise in housing. There has been no further drop in exports."

Even the conservative vice-president of the Bundesbank, Otmar Emminger, this week declared that the economy had "passed the low point in August and the September figures will show a very slight upward movement." The recovery would not be complete, however, he cautioned. There would still be enough weak spots in the economy to make many businessmen pessimistic.

For the last six months, German forecasters, as well as others in Western Europe, have been chasing their statistical tails trying to find an end to the recession.

The Europeans based their own forecasts on projects by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development which in turn had made its composite predictions on the basis of reports from its member countries, the industrial nations of the West and Japan.

In West Germany, economists at first thought the slowdown would result in a year of zero growth for the economy. Instead, by half year the economy had dipped by almost 5 per cent, the worst performance in the post-war history of the country.

Seen as a Leader

Experts in many countries had expected Germany to be a leader in ending the recession since its slowdown was less pronounced than in most other countries, especially Japan and the United States, the other two economies which determine prosperity in the capitalist world.

The West Germans also had the lowest rate of inflation among the major industrial countries and the best surplus in the balance of international payments. As usual, however, the psychological mood of investors and consumers has had a deep effect on the performance of the economy.

Although the German unemployment rate has been a low 4.5 per cent, individuals have been saying money at a phenomenal rate of 17 per cent, apparently concerned about their economic future.

Investment in new plant and equipment also fell as industrialists looked pessimistically at their prospects. Many German companies feel they have reached the maximum of their potential production from inside the country and are considering expansion overseas.

Their mood has been determined to a large extent by the knowledge that German wage costs are among the highest in the world and that German products are now too highly priced to compete in many overseas markets.

Decline in Exports

Nearly 4 per cent of the 5-per-cent economic slowdown has been attributed to the fall in export purchases. The German economy depends on export sales for about a quarter of its output.

The decline in exports has been halted now, however, and the overall balance of trade sharply improved in September compared with August.

Helping the German accounts maintain their surplus despite the declines in traditional markets such as France, Britain and the United States has been a sharp increase in sales to the oil-rich nations and the Communist bloc.

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Japan Blocks Dow Chlorine Plant Project

By Sam Jameson

TOKYO, Oct. 24.—Dow Chemical Co. agreed yesterday to a compromise proposal made by the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry that will enable Dow to set up a wholly-owned manufacturing operation in Japan—but not in the chlorine and caustic-soda business it wanted.

G. R. Baker, president of Dow Japan, stressed that the American company had accepted the compromise "with considerable reluctance."

He said he was confident Japan would eventually honor what he called "its international commitment" to allow foreign firms to establish wholly-owned manufacturing operations in the soda industry—a policy the Japanese government announced in May, 1973. But he said he did not know when that would happen.

A Dow application submitted July 17 to establish a manufacturing operation and build a plant capable of producing 360,000 tons of caustic-soda and chlorine products in Japan attracted international attention as the first major test of whether Japan's announced liberalization was "for real," as Mr. Baker put it.

Toshihiko Yano, director of the basic industry bureau of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, told Mr. Baker yesterday that Japan could not at this time approve the key caustic-soda plant. Instead, Dow was asked to submit a new application to manufacture only vinylesters, polymers and agricultural chemicals.

The ministry asked Dow to submit a second application focusing on the controversial 360,000-ton caustic-soda-chlorine plant to give the government, Dow, and the Japanese Industry Association—a vociferous opponent of the plan—more time to study how to reform the splintered Japanese industry into a globally competitive force, Mr. Baker said.

Japanese soda makers have opposed any Dow investment on the ground that a switchover in manufacturing processes from a mercury method to a nonpolluting diaphragm process was ordered by the government after the decision was made to open the industry to foreign investment.

They claim that competition from Dow, which already has developed advanced technology to produce soda products by a diaphragm method, would drive many of the 35 Japanese firms in the industry out of business.

Scrapping present equipment and replacing it with diaphragm-process equipment by March, 1978, will cost the Japanese manufacturers $1.8 billion—the equivalent of three years' sales—the industry association has estimated.

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Cautious Note on U.S. Economy

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (WP).—The big jump in U.S. economic activity in the third quarter of the year—an 11.2-per-cent gain in real, inflation-adjusted terms—is good news. But administration officials, buoyed as they are by evidence that the recovery in business, if not in jobs, is picking up steam, nonetheless inject a note of caution.

To a very large degree, the healthy bulge in the gross national product in the July-September period is due to the reversal of the spectacular inventory liquidation which intensified recession last winter.

When consumers stopped buying, and businessmen limited their investments toward the end of 1974, two things happened simultaneously: Production was cut back and huge stocks of unsold goods—allowed to grow unwieldy in 1974—were liquidated.

Now, after an 18-month recession, this process has been halted and some inventories are starting to climb. Factory production is also higher, partially to replenish inventories that were cut too sharply.

A solid recovery will depend on improvement in "final" sales to the public, not on a reversal of the business inventories alone. "The larger the quarterly GNP gain, caused by a change in inventory investment, the more likely it is to be ephemeral," notes the monthly economic letter of First National City Bank.

Normally, the two areas that lead the economy out of a recession are autos and housing, and in both there are serious question marks ahead.

Auto sales for the first part of October did turn up briskly, and have been hailed in some quarters as a turn-around for the industry suffering its worst postwar slump. But several analysts believe that since the 1976 cars are essentially the same as the 1975s (with the exception of Chevrolet's Chevette and two Chrysler compacts), any dynamic resurgence of Detroit activity will be delayed until about this time next year, when the talk will be of the 1977 models, a significant "new generation" of American cars.

In addition, as was pointed out by Eric White of Townsend-Greenspan Co. in a recent speech, the important "second-car" market is closely related to housing expansion in the suburbs, and the housing outlook is anything but bright. A modest recovery in housing starts this past summer is likely to be aborted by that old devil, "disintermediation"—the flow of money out of the savings institutions because interest returns elsewhere are better.

"Given the likely stance of monetary policy from here on," say economists Walter Heller and George Perry, "we now expect an unusually short housing recovery."

Meanwhile, business plans for expansion seem to be anything but extraordinary, although economists Heller and Perry, among the more bullish forecasters, look for a "brisk," if "delayed," revival in investment outlays.

It is for all of these reasons that many conservative and liberal economists have been urging extension of the 1975 tax cut to help bolster consumer spending and assure continuation of recovery. Liberals are also putting heat on Federal Reserve chairman Arthur Burns to loosen up the monetary policy.

The problem now is that a simplistic misinterpretation of one quarter's bullish-looking GNP figures will strengthen the hand of those who would sit tight, and make it more difficult for those who recommend a hefty dose of economic stimulus.

U.S. Money Supply Rises Sharply in Week

By Soma Golden

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (NYT).—The U.S. money supply moved up sharply in the week ended Wednesday, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported yesterday.

After six weeks of almost continuous decline, the money supply—defined as currency in circulation and checking accounts in the banks—soared by $1.7 billion to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of $294.6 billion.

This turnaround had been widely anticipated by money market analysts. They were surprised in recent weeks by the combination of a rapidly recovering economy and a very weak, almost flat performance of the money supply.

Many analysts said in recent days that if the flatness continued for a few weeks longer, they would worry about the strength of the recovery and its continuance.

The new money-supply figures—together with the dramatic drop in interest rates in recent weeks—seem to put Federal Reserve chairman Arthur Burns in a more comfortable position for his appearance next Thursday to testify on monetary policy before the Senate Banking Committee.

A month or so ago, the Fed chairman was widely attacked by legislator and academic economists as the villain who would soon smother the nation's economic recovery in a wave of rising interest rates and excessively tight money.

Since then, Mr. Burns has been transformed by events into a hero of sorts. In the past few weeks, interest rates have tumbled, the money markets have rallied and the economic recovery apparently has taken off in the third quarter at a pace unparalleled in 20 years.

The clearest evidence of Fed policy, by most accounts, is not the weekly movement in the money supply, which was influenced recently by changing Treasury balances, but the dramatic fall in interest rates reported yesterday in virtually every money market instrument.

Most analysts attribute these rate reductions to the ripple-effect of Fed moves since early October to drive down the key federal fund rate, the rate banks pay one another for overnight loans to bolster their reserve position. The Fed influences this rate indirectly by supplying or withdrawing reserves from the banking system.

In the week ended Wednesday, the funds rate fell 9 basis points to an average of 5.73, the New York Fed reported—the lowest level since mid-June. In recent days, analysts say, the rate has inched even lower to the 5.5-per-cent vicinity, as the Fed continued to act with "vigor and aggressiveness," Eugene Sherman, vice-president and director of research of Merrill Lynch Government Securities Inc., said.

N.Y.C. Deadlock Offsets Bank Rate Cut

Stock Prices Plunge on Wall Street

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (IHT).—Stocks, showing indifference to a new round of reductions in bank prime interest rates, fell sharply on the New York Stock Exchange today, snapping a four-day winning streak.

Several factors appeared to discourage investors, including the deadlock in Congress on the issue of federal aid to New York City and the announcement that Moody's Investors Service is withdrawing its ratings on some New York state bond issues.

The investment advisory service said it was doing this because of the "highly volatile and currently unsettled nature of the market for these units."

The Dow Jones industrial average plunged 14.84 points to 840.52 and declining issues overrode gainers by about 2 to 1.

Volume totaled 18.12 million shares compared with 17.9 million yesterday.

IBM slumped 6 3/8 to 209, Burroughs 1 5/8 to 85 5/8, Texas Instruments 1 5/8 to 100 1/8, Sears, Roebuck 1 5/8 to 70 3/8, Eastman Kodak 3 1/4 to 100 3/4, and Du Pont 1 3/8 to 118 3/4.

Moore McCormack Resources fell 2 1/2 to 66 7/8 after reporting lower operating earnings.

Heavily-traded Polaroid lost 1 1/2 to 35 5/8. American Brands, another volume leader, dropped 1 1/8 to 35 5/8.

Also down a point or more were Atlantic Richfield, off 2 1/8 to 98 3/8, Minnesota Mining 1 3/8 to 57 7/8, and Pittston 3 1/4 to 63.

Bristol-Myers sagged 3 3/8 to 66. A high court judge in London issued a temporary 14-day order against Bristol-Myers Ltd., restraining the firm from publishing allegations about an antibiotic drug.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined in light trading. The Amex index fell 0.52 to 83.07.

Syntex lost 1 to 32 1/2, while Houston Oil & Minerals dipped 1/2 to 30.

Coachman Industries, however, climbed 1 1/4 to 19 3/4.

On the over the counter market the NASDAQ industrial average fell 0.43 to 83.69.

Federal funds closed lower in the 5.625-per-cent range after the Federal Reserve acted to pump further liquidity into the banking system, and Treasury bill yields also moved lower.

Dealers said the Fed moved fairly aggressively after mid-session to add reserves. This triggered further speculation that the central bank has again lowered its target range on federal funds.

The Fed also bought $185 million of Treasury bills for customer account, and although this action does not directly affect the banking system, it further improved sentiment, pushing bill yields two to six basis points lower.

Bond prices, which rose earlier this week in response to further easing of monetary policy by the Fed, showed signs of faltering earlier today, amid some profit-taking and a need to consolidate the latest gains.

But the Fed again stepped in to provide reserves and prices immediately began recovering.

Overall, for the week, dealers estimate that most issues in the government and corporate sector advanced up to 1 1/2 points.

In Chicago, profit-taking in the last 30 minutes knocked out most grain futures on the Board of Trade.

Prices in the major pits had been up 3 to 12 cents a bushel before the sell-off began. Oats closed with a small gain, soybeans were mixed. Wheat and corn futures were lower.

Soybean meal prices were mixed, while soybean oil held a very small gain.

Banks Drop Prime Rate To 7 3/4%

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (Reuters).—Several large banks reduced their prime lending rate today, and others are expected to follow suit quickly.

First National City Bank, second-biggest in the country, led the trend, cutting the rate to 7 3/4 per cent from 8 per cent.

Within an hour, it was followed by the San Francisco-based Bank of America, the nation's largest, Continental Illinois of Chicago and First Pennsylvania of Philadelphia. It is the first cut in the prime rate since June.

The prime rate is the interest rate commercial banks charge on loans to their most creditworthy customers.

Today's move was not unexpected. It came after the Federal Reserve Bank embarked early this month on a credit-easing program designed to insure that enough money is available to fuel economic recovery.

Last week cuts were made in the amount of reserves the commercial banks must deposit with the Federal Reserve against long-term liabilities.

OPEC's Surplus Seen at $1 Billion By German Bank

FRANKFURT, Oct. 24 (AP-DJ).—Deutsche Bank AG today released a report predicting that the combined current-account balance-of-payments surpluses of member nations of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) will decline to about $1 billion in 1980 from $55 billion last year.

The bank's forecast takes into account the 10-per-cent crude oil price rise that OPEC agreed upon at its Vienna meeting last month and assumes a 5-per-cent-a-year price increase for the years 1977-1980.

Deutsche Bank predicted, subject to what it said were many uncertainties, that oil income of the OPEC countries will rise to $175 billion in 1980 from $105 billion in 1974, while outflows on current account will increase to $174 billion from $50 billion.

Foreign assets of the OPEC group are estimated at $164 billion at the end of 1980, up from $60 billion at the end of 1974. The forecast assumes OPEC earns 6 per cent a year on the assets.

Jim Slater Quits As the Chairman Of Slater Walker

LONDON, Oct. 24 (AP-DJ).—Slater Walker Securities Ltd. said today that James Slater had resigned as chairman, effective immediately.

He is to be replaced by James Goldsmith, chairman of Cavenham Ltd.

Slater Walker also named several new members to its board of directors, including Lord Rothschild.

In a statement, Mr Slater gave various reasons for his resignation, one being "adverse publicity" damaging to Slater Walker from the recent inquiries in Singapore concerning Haw Par Brothers International Ltd.

Slater Walker held shares in Haw Par from 1971 to 1974. Police in Singapore and Hong Kong are studying the activities of Spydar Securities which is said to have had close relations with Slater Walker and some of its executives.

In July, Singapore Finance Minister Hon Sui Sen said that Spydar had been formed for the personal benefit of directors of Haw Par.

U.S. Productivity Rises 9.5 Per Cent

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (Reuters).—Productivity in the private economy rose at an annual rate of 9.5 per cent in the third quarter—the largest rise in four and a half years—the Labor Department reported today.

The gain followed an upward-revised second-quarter increase of 4.2 per cent and was the second consecutive quarterly rise.

Productivity was up 1.9 per cent from the third quarter of 1974.

Earnings Reports by U.S. Companies

Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars.

American Express

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	645.7	569.3
Profits	49.6	46.7
Per Share	0.69	0.65
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,822.5	1,572.2
Profits	126.2	121.2
Per Share	1.75	1.68

Asarco

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	255.8	284.7
Profits	1.37	24.58
Per Share	0.05	0.92
Nine Months		
Revenue	745.1	1,021.9
Profits	21.36	111.96
Per Share	0.80	4.19

Avon Products

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	300.6	295.58
Profits	30.22	23.37
Per Share	0.52	0.49
Nine Months		
Revenue	850.95	826.4
Profits	74.40	62.27
Per Share	1.28	1.07

1974 figures restated to reflect change to LIFO accounting system.

Champion

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	619.29	639.11
Profits	16.71	23.57
Per Share	0.51	0.75
Share Diluted	0.46	0.65
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,749.10	1,918.40
Profits	44.02	83.62
Per Share	1.30	2.68
Share Diluted	1.20	2.36

Consol Freightways

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	157.72	213.37
Profits	5.71	6.59
Per Share	0.48	0.55
Nine Months		
Revenue	451.81	613.11
Profits	10.03	21.47
Per Share	0.84	1.88

Crown Cork & Seal

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	226.1	214.0
Profits	12.51	12.46
Per Share	0.74	0.69
Nine Months		
Revenue	618.9	565.6
Profits	32.57	30.79
Per Share	1.91	1.69

Detroit Edison

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	287.56	239.62
Profits	31.0	21.85
Per Share	0.49	0.35
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,052.14	845.93
Profits	193.79	93.54
Per Share	1.67	1.60

First Pennsylvania

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	9.34	9.65
Profits	9.18	9.68
Per Share	0.78	0.74
Nine Months		
Revenue	31.12	29.90
Profits	31.18	29.96
Per Share	2.37	2.29

Getty Oil

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	815.6	747.0
Profits	88.56	86.55
Per Share	4.73	4.62
Nine Months		
Revenue	2,343.2	2,077.4
Profits	188.48	222.36
Per Share	10.06	11.87

Heublein

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	402.6	356.3
Profits	19.35	16.51
Per Share	0.90	0.78

Imperial Corp. America

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	66.03	58.92
Profits	7.59	6.77
Per Share	0.55	0.46
Nine Months		
Revenue	188.88	170.25
Profits	20.26	18.92
Per Share	1.43	1.29

Middle South Util.

Nine Months	1975	1974
Revenue	700.65	633.26
Profits	66.38	74.46
Per Share	1.31	1.68
Year		
Revenue	892.62	793.35
Profits	86.72	97.51
Per Share	1.77	2.28

Northwest Airlines

Third Quarter	1975	1974*
Revenue	207.3	215.8
Profits	12.48	22.93
Per Share	0.58	1.06
Nine Months		
Revenue	590.7	578.1
Profits	33.39	56.47
Per Share	1.55	2.61

Norton Simon

First Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	442.7	407.9
Profits	20.0	17.98
Per Share	0.43	0.39
Share Diluted	0.39	0.35

Public Service Elec. & Gas

Fourth Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	416.31	361.64
Profits	46.49	28.90
Per Share	0.67	0.40
Year		
Revenue	1,601.76	1,333.16
Profits	160.65	142.69
Per Share	2.35	2.18

Southern Railway

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	216.7	232.9
Profits	19.93	22.28
Per Share	1.30	1.47
Nine Months		
Revenue	622.6	677.9
Profits	51.62	71.78
Per Share	3.35	4.76

Sperry Rand

Six Months	1975	1974
Revenue	1,529.2	1,431.6
Profits	60.53	55.12
Per Share	1.75	1.60
Twelve Months		
Revenue	3,138.5	2,808.1
Profits	136.83	130.81
Per Share	3.96	3.50

Standard Brands

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	491.4	454.0
Profits	16.1	13.4
Per Share	0.58	0.48
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,431.7	1,262.0
Profits	45.7	38.1
Per Share	1.64	1.38

Sterling Drug

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	255.33	232.82
Profits	23.70	22.87
Per Share	0.40	0.39
Nine Months		
Revenue	701.85	663.33
Profits	61.81	60.63
Per Share	1.05	1.03

Studebaker-Worthington

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	345.38	363.90
Profits	7.98	3.57
Per Share	2.21	0.53
Share Dil.	1.61	0.52
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,013.46	872.37
Profits	18.98	8.82
Per Share	5.04	1.89
Share Dil.	3.80	1.77

St. Regis Paper

Third Quarter	1975	1974*
Revenue	354.80	395.70
Profits	20.85	31.56
Per Share	0.93	1.43
Share Diluted	0.86	1.30
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,057.49	1,097.49
Profits	58.29	76.07
Per Share	2.61	3.45
Share Diluted	2.41	3.15

*1974 figures restated to reflect change to LIFO accounting system.

Texas Eastern Trans.

	1975	1974
Revenue	297.56	266.64
Profits	33.04	20.38
Per Share	0.85	0.79
Twelve Months		
Revenue	1,254.72	981.99
Profits	101.31	93.11
Per Share	3.92	3.63

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-87	100½	101½
Asahi 10¼-80	101½	102½
ASEA 8½-86	89½	90½
Ashland 8-87	89½	90½
Aust.I.D. 10¼-81	101	102
Aust-Swiss 8-87	88	89
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	98½	99½
BFCE 7-82	99½	100½
B.N.P. 9½-81	101¼	102¼
Borregaard 8¾-86	91¾	92¾
Broken Hill 10-90	99½	100½
Broken Hill 9½-81	102	103
Carlsberg 8¾-86	97¼	98¼
Carrier 8-87	88	89
CNE 9¼-85	98½	99½
CN Rhone 10-80/8	102	103
Cons Food 7½-91	84	85
Conoco 8-86	94	95
Cont Tel 8¼-86	94¾	95¾
Copen Coun 7¾-8.	81½	82½
Copen Tel 8½-86	96½	97½
Corning 8½-86	97¾	98¾
Cut Ham 8-87	90	91
Dana 8-87	88	89
Denmark 9-82	99	100
Denmark 7½-90	80¾	81¾
Dow Cor 8½-86	99¾	100¾
Dupont 7½-79	101	102
EIB 9¼-85	100½	101½
Ericsson 9¼-8.	99	100
Esso 7½-78	100	101
Esso 8-86 Nov	96¼	97¼
First Chic 7-80	94½	95½
Gen Cable 8¼-8.	82½	83½
Gen Mills 8-86	94	95
Gen Mot 8¼-76	100¾	101¾
Gen Mot 8¾-86	100¾	101¾
G.H.H. 7¾-88	81½	82½
GTE 8¼-86	95½	96½
Haas 8-78	101	102
Haas 8¾-86	99	100
I.D.B.J. 9¼-82	99¼	100¼
Intl Util 8¼-82	94¾	95¾
Kimberley 8½-86	99	100
Marubeni 9¾-82	99	100
Michelin 7½-88	80¼	81¼
Miles 9¼-80	101	102
Monsanto 8¾-85	102	104
Motorola 8-87	91¼	92¼
NrgKomBk 7½-87	85	86
Norsk Hyd. 9¾-85	99¼	100¼
NorthAMR 7¾-79	98	99
Ontario 8¼-86	97	98
Oslo 8¼-86	93¼	94¼
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	101¾	102¾
Owens Corn 9-86	101	102
Pac.Light 9¼-87	101¾	102¾
Pac.Light 8-88	88¾	89¾
Papua 9½-83	98	99
Pemex 10¼-82	98½	99½
Pennwalt 8-87	88¼	85¼
Philmorris 8½-86	99½	100½
QuebecHyd 8½-86	99	100
QuebecHyd 8¼-86	94	95
Queb. Prov. 7½-88	84¾	85¾
Queensld 8½-86	87¼	88¼
Ralston 7½-87	90	91
Richardson 8¾-85	100¼	101¼
S.A.S. 8-85	86¼	87¼
Scanraff 8½-88	93¾	94¾
Scott 8¾-86	99	100
Shell 8-86	94½	95½
Shell 7½-87	91	92
Singer 11-77	102¼	104¼
Skandin. 10¼-83	102¾	103¾
SNCF 9¼-81	101¾	102¾
St. Ind. 8½-80	101½	102½
St. Ind. 8½-88	97¼	98¼
Sumitomo 9¼-80	100	101
Swed. Exp. 9-82	99	100
Sybron 8-87	87¾	88¾
Tenneco 7½-79	98	99
Tenneco 7¾-87	86½	87½
Textron 7¾-87	85	86
Tokyo Cor. 10¼-81	101¼	102¼
TokyoCur 8¾-88	86½	88½
Transocean 8-86	94	95
Transocean 7½-82	90¾	91¾
Union Oil 7-79	97	98
Union Oil 7½-87	91	92
Utah 8-87	88	89
Volvo 9½-85	98	99
Volvo 8-87	84¼	85¼

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4½-87	80	82
Am Tob 5¾-88	99½	101½
Ashland 5-88	74½	76½
Beatrice 6¾-91	103	105
Beatrice 4½-92	88	90
Borden 6¾-91	101½	103½
Borden 5-92	89	91
BroadHale 4¾-87	72	74
Carnation 4-88	87½	89½
Chevron 5-88	100½	102½
Chrysler 4¾-88	49½	51½
Chrysler 5-88	53½	55½
Cont Tel 5½-88	67	69
Comm In 6¼-88	80½	82½
Dart Ind 4¾-88	78½	80½
EastKodak 4½-88	114½	116½
Econ Lab 4¾-87	75½	77½
Firestone 5-88	88	90
Ford 6-86	86½	88½
Ford 5-88	76½	78½
Gen Elec 4¼-85	75	77
Gen Elec 4¼-87	84	86
Gen Food 4¾-82	84½	86½
Gillette 4¾-82	81½	83½
Gillette 4¾-87	72	74
Gould 5-87	86	88
Gulf West. 5-88	86½	88½
Honeywell 6-86	76	78
ITT 4¾-87	69½	71½
I.S.E. 6¼-89	81	83
Komatsu 7¼-90	106	108
McDerm 4¾-87	124	126
Morgan JP 4¼-8.	101½	103½
Nabisco 5¼-88	91	93
Owens Ill 4½-87	87	89
Penney JC 4½-87	80	82
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	85	87
R.C.A. 5-88	72	74
Revlon 4¾-85	112	114
Revlon 4¾-87	100½	102½
Sperry 4¼-88	96½	98½
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	80½	82½
Texaco 4¾-88	75	77
UnCarb 4¾-82	105	107
WarnLam 4½-87	90½	92½
WarnLam 4¼-88	77	79
[illegible] 5-88	74½	76½

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	98.11	87.06	97.38
Previous	98.10	87.05	97.09

Currency Rates

October 24, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	Swiss F.	Dan. Kr.
Amsterdam	2.6975	5.439	102.76*	60.185*	.39.61y	—	6.811*	99.91*	44.20*
Brussels (c)	38.61	79.935	15.095	8.8425	3.7285*	14.6935	—	14.673	6.493
Frankfurt	2.5595	5.298	—	58.69*	3.797*	97.39*	6.629*	97.24*	43.00*
London (a)	2.0699	—	5.2925	9.0740	1385.00	5.4395	83.28	5.4455	12.3075
Milan	674.25	1395.65	263.58	154.45	—	256.63	17.4625	256.17	113.38
Paris	4.3615	9.038	170.570*	—	6.4718x	166.015*	11.3125*	165.865*	73.350*
Zurich	2.628	5.4461	102.86*	60.32*	0.3002*	100.13*	6.82*	—	44.25*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.846; Escudo: 26.50; Israeli £: 7.00; Peseta: 59.00; Schilling: 18.015; Sw. krona: 4.353; Yen: 301.56; Belgian financial franc: 39.80; Canada $: 1.023; Hong Kong $: 5.038.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (a) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

DC Gold Index Quotation & European Gold Markets

Oct. 24, 1975

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	143.50	143.50	—0.65
Zurich	144.50	143.75	—0.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	147.85	147.86	—1.67

U.S. dollars per ounce.

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Indexed value 1,000.00

Value expressed in U.S. dollars.

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DB HAVAS CONSEIL

New York Stock Exchange Trading, Oct. 24

(Continued on Page 8.)

—1975— High.	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	Last	Net chg'e
10¼	6⅛	Texas Intl	.5	50	7¼	7	7	—	¼
21½	12⅜	TexOGs	.91b	.7	75	14⅞	14½	14⅝	—	¼
25⅛	16½	TexUtr	1.34	20	163	23½	23¼	23⅜	—	⅛
8½	2¾	Textr	Ind		102	6¼	6	6	—	¼
26	12⅝	Textron	1.70	9	39	22¼	22⅛	22¼	+	⅛
32½	21¼	Textr	pf2.08		19	27½	26⅞	26⅞		
24½	15	Textr	pf1.40		20	22	21¾	22	+	⅝
10½	9⅝	Thiokol	.70	5	41	14	13⅝	13⅝	—	⅛
46½	25¾	ThomBet	.76	21	37	37⅜	37½	37¾	+	1
91	3	Thomin	.40b	20	9	8	8	8	+	⅛
8¾	4¼	ThomJW	.52	11	15	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+	⅛
6¾	4¼	ThrftDs	.40	11	22	5⅝	5¼	5⅝		
19⅛	9⅞	TI Corp	1	19	361	16⅝	16⅜	12½		
42⅜	30¼	TidwstM	.70	6	8	32	31⅞	31⅞	—	⅛
16⅞	7¼	Tigerint	.40	12	145	13¼	12¾	13¼	—	1
61	24⅜	Timkn	2.20a	7	38	38¾	38¼	38¾	—	⅛
13⅝	9½	Tish	Rity		97	10¼	9⅝	10⅛	—	⅛
9¾	4⅝	Todd	Shipyd		22	6⅛	7⅝	8¼	+	⅛
22¾	16⅝	TolEdis	2.12	7	46	21½	20¾	21¼	—	⅛
12⅞	6¼	TonkaCp	.40	8	2	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	—	⅛
8¾	4⅜	TootRol	.40b	16	7	7	7	7	+	⅛
29⅞	12¾	TransCo	.36	5	3	21⅞	21¾	21¾	—	⅛
39½	24¼	Tran	Un 1.60	14	22	26	25½	26	+	⅛
12½	5¼	Trans	W Air		186	6¼	6⅛	6⅛		
16½	10¾	TWA	pf 2		34	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+	⅛
13⅛	7¼	TrnWF	.56a	8	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛		
10¾	6	Transam	.62	1	8	8⅞	8½	8½		
54	54	Trans	pf4.50			67	67	67		
22⅜	12½	TriInc	1.84e		27	22⅝	21¾	21¾	—	⅛
9¾	7¼	Trinco	.80	9	77	8¼	8¼	8¼		
9¾	5⅜	Transcn	.45	9	8	7½	7⅜	7½		
7⅜	4¼	TrnAn	.20r	4	13	6¾	6¾	6¾		
19⅜	12¾	Tranwy	1.40	6	14	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	—	⅛
22½	19½	Travlrs	1.80	12	x598	22¼	22¼	21⅞		
36½	27	Travelr	pf 2		x10	29¼	29¼	29½	+	⅛
7⅞	4¾	TRE	Corp		57	6¾	5⅞	6¼	+	⅛
22⅞	16	TriCont	.96e		123	28⅜	19⅞	19⅞	—	⅛
24¼	28½	TriCn	pf2.50		4	20½	20¼	20¼	—	⅛
26	16⅜	Trisind	.98a	3	4	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	+	⅛
13	5⅛	TriaPic	.20p	2	5	5	5	5		
34	19¼	Trinity	Ind	7	5	39	32½	38½	—	⅛
96	13¼	Tropicn	.20	17	22	23⅝	23¼	23¼	—	⅛
27	7¼	TRW	In 1.20	9	167	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝		
65	41¾	TRW	pf4.40		3	63½	63½	63½	—	⅛
12½	7¾	TucsonG	.96	7	231	11¾	11⅝	11⅝		
15½	5⅛	TwenCen	.48	7	563	14⅛	14¼	14⅛		
19⅜	8½	yzzLb	.20b	8	65	13	12½	12½	—	⅛
24½	13¼	TylerCp	.60	4	3	20⅝	20½	20½	+	⅛

U

27¾	10⅜	UAL In	.68e	19	81	25¾	25¼	25¾	—	⅜
24½	17	Uarco	1.20a	3	17	19	19	19	+	⅛
9¾	10¼	UGI Cp	1.32	6	71	12½	12¼	12¼	—	⅛
27	22	UGI	pf2.75		x400	25	25	25	+	⅛
2⅜	8½	UMC	Ind	7	18	10½	10	10		
3	9⅛	UMET	Tr		1	1¼	1¼	1¼		
10½	7½	Unarco	.50	3	5	8¾	8¾	8¾	—	⅛
32¼	24¼	UnINV	2.92a	9	39	29¾	29	29	+	⅛
10⅜	6¾	UnSanc	.84b		82	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	—	⅛
17¾	37¼	UnCamp	2	13	228	73	72	73		2¾
13⅜	8¾	UnCarb	2.40	8	495	61¼	59¾	59¾	—	1½
13¾	7	UnComm	1p	7	37	7½	7⅜	7½	+	⅛
6⅜	2½	Union	Corp	8	8	6¼	6	6		
13¾	9¾	Un	Elec	1.28	8	159	13⅜	13	13¼	—	⅛
47	38	UnEl	pf4.50		2150	43½	43	43	+	2
37	30¼	UnEl	pf3.50		2150	33⅞	33¾	33¾	—	⅛
34¾	23¾	UnEl	5		5	25¾	25¾	25¾		
8¾	5⅜	Un	Fidelity		98	19	5½	5½		
35⅜	32½	UnOCal	1.75	6	85	47⅛	46⅝	47	—	⅛
65	43	UOCe	pf2.50		6	45	65⅛	65⅝	—	⅛
82¼	61¼	UPacCp	2.80	19	87	74¼	73½	73½	—	⅛
3¼	1⅜	Unione	Inc		2	2	1⅞	1⅞		
10	6⅛	Uniroyal	.70	9	182	9¾	9¼	9¼	—	⅛
84¼	66½	Unirysl	pf 8		210	77½	73½	73½	—	3¾
8	3¼	Unit	Brands		317	5¾	5	5	—	⅛
8	5⅜	UnBrnd	pfA		10	7	6⅞	7	+	⅛
8¼	6	UnitCp	.72e		8	7¼	7¼	7¼	—	⅛
8⅜	4⅜	U	FinCal	.20	5	13	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	
12⅜	6⅜	UnGasP	.72	9	125	12⅜	12¼	12¼	+	⅛
12½	6¼	Un	Guaranty	15	30	8	7⅝	8	+	⅛
23¼	17½	U	Illum	2.32	5	32	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	—	⅛
12¼	4½	UnitInd	.40		5	18	4	3¾	4	+	⅛
5¼	1⅝	UnitInn	.10		18	4	3¾	4	+	⅛
15⅞	10⅜	UnJersB	1.84	6	27	10¼	10¼	10¼		
15⅞	10⅜	UnRMM	.80		36	13¼	12⅝	13	—	⅛
29	8	Un	Nucir		43	18¼	14	13⅜	13¼	—	⅛
2½	1½	UnitPk	Min			4	1⅝	1⅝		
16	6	UnitRefg	.48	5	12	9¼	9¼	9¼	+	⅛
36¼	25½	USFidG	2.48	13	55	35⅝	33	35⅜	+	⅛
17¼	12¼	USFoS	1.50e		27	16¼	15⅝	15⅝		
21¼	14⅛	USGyps	1.60	16	79	17½	17½	17	—	⅛
22½	20	USGy	pfI.80		13	21	20¾	20¾		
7⅞	3⅜	US	Home		42	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	+	⅛
5⅝	2½	US	Ind	.20		75	4	3⅞	4	
14	6¼	USLeas	.28	7	6	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜		
4⅞	1⅜	US	Rityinv		7	13	1¾	1¾		
15⅝	7⅜	US	Shoe	.95	6	117	15⅛	15	15¼	+	⅛
71⅜	38¼	US	SII	2.80	5	367	65¼	64	64¼	—	1¼
22	13¼	USTobac	.90	11	73	20¼	20	20	20	—	⅛
62¼	31¼	Unit	Tech	2	7	341	54⅜	52¾	52¾	—	1½
140⅛	86¼	UnTech	pf 8			32	129	127	127	—	1
16	12½	UniTel	1.12	9	127	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	—	⅛
2	7-16	UniTel	wi			6	1½	1½	—	⅛
20¾	16¼	UnTl	2pfI.50		5	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+	⅛
9⅛	3½	Unitrode	Cp	8	5	5	5	5		
37	16⅜	Univar	1.40	4	25	26¼	25⅝	25⅞	—	⅛
41¼	25½	UnLeas	2.24	7	7	39¾	39½	39⅝	—	⅛
20	19⅝	UnivLeaf	wi			20	20	20		
18	9½	UOP	.67p	10	157	10⅝	10⅛	10½	—	⅛
53	30	Uplohn	.96	15	618	39¼	38⅛	38⅜	—	⅜
17⅛	9¼	USLIFE	.32	5	490	11⅜	10⅝	10⅝	—	⅛
10⅝	8½	UsliteF	.96a	10	30	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	—	⅛
22½	12	USM	stpfI.20	4	17	17⅛	17⅛	17⅜	—	⅛
27¾	19⅞	USM	pf2.10		10	23¾	23½	23½	—	⅛
74⅜	39½	UtahInt	1a	15	162	54⅜	54	54	—	⅛
28⅞	22⅜	UtahPL	1.36	8	29	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	—	⅛
28¾	23½	UtiPL	pf2.80		61	25⅛	28	28	—	⅛
26	17	UV Ind	1b	3	49	19¼	18½	19	—	⅛

V

23½	13⅜	Vail In	3.40e	3	26	15¼	14⅝	15		
18½	6½	Varian	.20	13	127	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	—	⅛
5¾	3	Vendo	Co		3	4⅛	4	4		
6¾	2	Venice	.20		11	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+	⅛
14½	11	VestSe	1.27a		41	12½	12¼	12¼	+	⅛
39½	21½	Vetco	Offsh	11	77	29¼	28½	28⅝	—	⅛
26¼	13⅜	VF	Corp	1	9	8	24½	24⅜	24⅝	—	⅛
10	2¼	Viacom	Int	11	67	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	—	⅛
7⅛	3⅝	VicCom	.10		32	4¼	3⅝	3⅝	—	⅛
13⅝	8¼	VaElPw	1.18	7	714	13⅝	13¼	13½	—	⅛

American Stock Exchange Trading, Oct. 24

—1975— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	Last	Net chg'e
6⅜	3⅛	AAVCos	.28	4	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝		
4¼	3¼	Aberdeen	Pet	8	5	4¼	4	4¼	+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Acme	Hamil	8	28	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	—	⅛
2	⅞	Acme-	Frec	12	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛		
5	1¾	Action	.05e	8	33	5	4⅝	5		
14	6	AdobeO	.10b	11	x29	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜		
4½	2	AdvEPlast	P	5	10	4½	4½	4½		
1⅞	½	Aegis	Corp	5	15	1⅛	1	1	—	⅛
6⅞	3¼	AeroFlo	.15e	10	5	5	4⅝	4⅝	—	⅛
3	1¼	AffilCp	.08t		4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+	⅛
7¼	3¼	Affil	Hsp .20	7	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	—	⅛
3½	2	After	Six .10	4	13	3	2⅞	3	+	⅛
3⅜	1½	Aiken	Ind		6	1	3	3	+	⅛
22	12½	AlanWd	.25p		5	12⅝	12½	12½	—	⅛
6½	2⅝	Alaska	Airl	4	13	5¾	5½	5¾		
25½	14⅞	WallMac	.55	7	38	16½	15½	15⅝	—	¼
10⅜	6	WallMur	.60	5	32	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—	¼
22	16	WallM	pfI.70		2	21	21	21	+	1
15⅛	11⅜	WalMart	.06	28	144	14⅛	14	14⅛	—	⅛
16⅝	6⅜	WensL	.10	15	25	12	11⅜	11⅜	+	⅛
11⅜	4⅜	Ward	Foods	20	46	9	8⅝	8⅝	—	⅛
11½	7¼	Warnaco	.80	21	43	10½	10⅛	10¼		
33	16⅝	Wrnc	pfI.50		1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛		
22⅜	8¼	WrnCom	.50	8	111	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜		
30⅝	25	WarnerL	.92	17	430	26	25¼	25⅝	—	⅛
22⅝	19⅜	Warn	S 1.20	7	22	21	19	19	+	⅛
20¾	12	WashGs	1.88	5	22	18½	18½	18½		
13½	9¼	WashNat	.80	6	3	11½	11¼	11¼		
29¾	23¾	WashI	pf2.	9	4	26	25⅞	26	+	⅛
15⅝	12¾	WashSt	1a	4	3	13⅞	12¾	12⅝	—	⅛
15⅝	16½	WasWat	1.52	9	42	19½	19¼	19⅜		
14⅜	9	Waste	Mgmt	5	63	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	—	⅛
36¾	11¾	Watkinj	.20	15	34	27½	27¼	27½	—	⅛
5	3	WayGos	.40		10	4⅜	4¼	4⅜		
7⅜	3⅛	Wean	Unit	3	7	4½	4¼	4¼		
16¼	10⅜	Wea	pfI.89k		2	14½	14¼	14½		
7⅜	4½	Wearfrd	.40	6	14	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	—	⅛
5¼	2⅛	Webb	Del E	11	59	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝		
9¼	6¼	WebMcL	.60	9	9	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	—	⅛
21⅜	15	WeisMkt	.60	9	5	20¾	20¼	20¼	+	⅛
1¾	⅝	Welbilt	Corp	4	3	15-16	⅞	⅞		
20½	12⅞	WellFSo	.96	6	31	15⅝	15½	15½	—	⅛
6¾	3¼	WellFM	.10p	13	5	5¾	5¾	5¾	+	⅛
2	1¼	WescoF	.60	6	3	2	1⅞	1⅞		
55	46	WHPP	pfA.50		2200	48	48	48		
39	18¾	WestPtPep	2	8	20	35¼	34⅞	35	—	⅛
9½	5⅝	WhAirL	.40a	10	104	8¼	8	8	—	⅛
27¾	15⅞	WnBnc	1.40	6	57	19¾	19¼	19½		
19	7¾	WaNoA	.05r	4	124	13⅜	12¾	13	—	⅛
6¼	5¼	Wn Pac	Ind	9	20	7⅛	6¾	6⅞		
14⅜	8¾	WnPubIn	.80	5	14	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+	⅛
15¾	9½	WUnion	1.40	50	227	14¼	13⅞	14¼	+	⅛
44⅜	30	WnUn	pf4.60			40¼	40¼	40¼	+	1
22	9¾	WestpSt	.92	32	810	13	12⅝	13	—	⅛
31⅜	19¼	Wshvco	1.50	7	61	32	31½	31½		
43½	28¾	Weyerhr	.80	24	1005	37¼	36½	36½	—	1⅜
23⅜	10⅛	WhelFry	.40	11	100	19¼	18¾	19	—	⅛
15⅜	11⅜	Whelf	1.05p		31	24	17½	17½		
60	51	WhelPit	pf 6		210	55	55	55		
29¼	1.5⅛	WhrlPo	.80	21	28	33	32⅝	33	—	⅛
23⅜	8¾	WhtCn	.80a	7	804	24½	23⅝	23⅝	+	1⅛
35½	29	WhtTC	pfC 3		2	35	35	35		
12½	7⅝	WhiteM	.10p	8	167	8¾	7⅝	8	—	⅛
4⅜	1⅜	Whittaker		12	62	3	2⅞	3		
15	7⅝	WickesCp	1	19	202	9½	9¼	9¼		
4¼	2⅜	WiebdtSt	.28	12	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	—	⅛
27⅜	15¾	WilmsCo	.60	5	307	28⅜	28¼	28¼	+	⅛
5¾	2⅝	WilmsCo	wt		57	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+	⅛
41	27⅞	WinnDx	1.44	14	350	30⅞	30⅛	30⅝	+	⅛
6⅜	3¼	Winnebago			251	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝		
29½	22¼	WiscEl	1.92	17	86	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	—	⅛
102	89¼	WisE	pfB.90		x100	95	95	95		
19⅝	15½	WisGas	1.70	7	126	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	—	1
25⅜	24⅜	WisGP	pf2.55		z1480	25⅝	25⅛	25⅜		
14⅜	11⅞	WiscPS	1.38	9	138	15⅞	15½	15⅝		
27⅞	17¼	Witco	1.20	6	36	18¾	18⅜	18⅝	—	⅛
3⅜	1⅝	WolvrW	.05e	14	28	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	—	⅛
8⅜	6⅜	Wometco	.60	8	23	14¼	14	14		
25	7	WoodsCp	.48	9	11	19	18½	18½	—	⅛
19¾	9⅝	Wolwth	1.20	8	846	20	19½	19⅝	+	⅛
30	21	Wolw	pf2.20		31	30¾	30	30⅛	+	⅛
6⅞	2⅜	World	Airw	7	5	4¼	4¼	4⅛	—	⅛
65	41¾	Wrigly	2.40a	10	36	63	61¼	62	+	1
4¾	1⅝	Wyly	Corp		47	3⅛	3	3⅛		

X

87¼	56¼	XeroxCp	1	18	849	58⅛	55¾	56⅛	—	1⅜
12½	7¼	Xtra	Inc	4	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	—	⅛

Y

12	4¾	Yates	Ind	9	4	8	7⅞	7⅞	—	⅛
13	8⅝	YngSDr	.60a	4	19	9½	9	9		

Z

20¾	9¼	ZaleCorp	.80	9	23	20¾	20	20⅝	+	⅛
16⅜	13	Zapata	.30b	3	43	13½	13¼	13⅜	+	⅛
6⅝	2¼	Zayre	Corp		68	6⅜	6⅜	6½	—	⅛
28⅜	10	ZenithRad	1	50	286	23¾	22¾	23	+	⅛
12¾	4½	Zurn	Ind	.32	12	32	9⅞	9½	—	⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid, this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend ammounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous (close)
SUGAR				
Dec	170.50	166	170 -170.50	166.20-166.25
Mar	168.75	164.25	168.25-168.40	164.68-164.70
May	167.75	163.50	167.50-167.70	163.85-163.95
Aug	166	163.50	165.75-166	162.50-162.95
Oct	165.75	163.75	165 -165.50	162.05-162.60
Dec	164	163	164 -165.50	161 -161.50
Mar	No trade		163 -165.50	160 -161
Lots: 2,690.				
COCOA				
Dec	679	674	677 -677.50	677.50-678.50
Mar	645	640.50	643.50-644	644.50-645
May	627	625	625.50-626	626 -627
July	615	610	610.50-612	614 -615
Sep	607		605 -607	603 -605
Dec	601	600	600 -601	600 -605
Mar	No trade		597 -599	598 -603
Lots: 620.				
COFFEE				
Nov	753	747	746 -748	748 -749
Jan	753	745	744.50-745	744.50-745
Mar	744	736	736 -736.50	736.50-737.50
May	741.50	735	734.50-735	735 -737.50
July	737		734 -735	735 -737
Sep	743.50	737	736 -737	737 -737.50
Nov	743	737	736 -737	736 -737.50
Lots: 795.				

London Metal Markets

	Bid-asked	Previous Bid-asked
Spot	555.50- 556	553.50- 554
3 months	576.50- 577	575 - 575.50
Cathodes: spot	540 - 541	539.50- 540
3 months	562 - 563	561 - 562
Tin: spot	3,045 -3,048	3,059 -3,060
3 months	3,095 -3,097	3,116 -3,117
Lead: spot	163.50- 164	160.50- 161.50
3 months	171 - 171.50	168 - 168.50
Zinc: spot	336.50- 337.50	345 - 346.50
3 months	354.50- 355	348.50- 348.75
Silver: spot	207 - 207.40	204.50- 204.70
3 months	213.80- 214	211.20- 211.40

Paris Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	N.Ch.
COCOA				
Dec	603	594	596- 598	— 8
Mar	581	575	575- 576	— 7
May			562	— 8
Jul			552	— 3
Sep			547	+ 2
Dec			542	+ 2
Lots: 150.				

Friday's New Highs and Lows

Abertsons	Gen Motors	PPG Ind
Alco Stand-	Hanes Corp	Pub Svc NH
Allied Strs	Inland Cont	Purex Corp
Best Prod	Kimb Clark	Ralston Pur
Collins Alk	Koppers n	Smucker J
Cone Mills	Lucky Str	Southern Co
Con Foods	McCord	Stone Cont
Dana Corp	Mead pf A	Tandycrft wi
Diam Stm	NIMA 11.75pf	Un Camp
DiamSh pfC	OhPw 14pfA	Westvaco
Duke Pow	Pennwalt	White Cons
DukeP pfAA	Pittsbury	Woolworth
Eckstr InS	Pittsburry wi	Woolwrth pf

NEW LOWS-77

Ansul Co	JoyMfg wi	NwstNtW
Cl Mtg Gp	Ludlow Cp	Robr Ind
Damon Cp	NorCen Gas	Seagram Co
GtWf pfDwl	NSPw 4.56pf	

Japan's Output Rises

TOKYO, Oct. 24 (Reuters).—Japan's preliminary industrial production index rose 1.4 per cent in September to 112.8 (base 1970), bubw as 6.1 per cent lower than September last year, the Ministry off international Trade and Industry said today.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Fri.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.		1.15
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.		.66
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.		.26
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitts.), ton.		190.00
Iron 2, Phila., ton.		177.62
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitts		118-120
Lead, spot, lb.		2.45

Market Summary

Oct. 24, 1975

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Tenneco	363,300	24¾	+ ⅛
Polaroid	285,700	35⅝	—1½
Southern Co	209,700	14⅜	+ ⅛
Macmillan	199,200	4½	— ⅛
Am Brands	130,200	35⅝	—1⅛
Eon Cp	126,700	90¼	—2¼
Damon Cp	125,900	9⅝	+ ⅛
Pan Am	121,200	4⅜	— ⅛
PPG Ind	112,300	32¼	— ⅛
MinnMM	109,100	57¾	—1⅜
Am Tel&Tel	108,800	49⅝	— ⅛
Pizza Hut	106,100	22	—1½
Gulf Oil	105,200	22	— ⅜
IBM	103,100	209	—6¼
Talley prB	102,200	9¼	— ½

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	18.12	17.96
Advances	515	911
Declines	890	480
Unchanged	417	432
Total issues	1822	1823
New 1975 highs	39	68
New 1975 lows	11	12

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Sec Mtg Inv	191,300	⅜	— ⅛
Gt Bas Pet	78,700	3⅛	+ ⅛
Gt Bas Pet	61,800	3⅛	+ ⅛
Synte Corp	33,000	32½	—1
Instrum Sys	28,200	¾	
Intl Brknot	23,400	1¼	
DynaCp Am	22,100	4⅛	
PenOcean O	21,200	9½	— ⅛
Testar Cp	20,600	2½	— ⅛
Coachmn In	20,400	19¾	+1¼

Appro total stock sales		1,820,000
Stock sales year ago		1,647,830

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.

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American Stock Exchange Trading, Oct. 24

(Continued from preceding page.)

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
3½	1⅛	Shaer Shoe	21	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
10⅜	4⅛	Shawin .50b	10	5	7½	7¼	7½+	¼
7⅞	2	ShearH .10e	2	138	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
6⅞	11-16	ShettRes .06		121	2⅝	1⅞	1⅞—	⅜
28⅝	14⅝	Shnandh Oil	13	24	21¼	21	21¼+	⅛
19¾	8⅝	Sherwd Med	6	12	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
2⅝	1½	Shopwell In		1	2½	1⅛	1½	
10⅞	3½	Slerrcin .20	7	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	¼
6	3⅛	Sigmal .05e	6	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
2¾	1	Simplex Ind		31	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅞	1¼	Sifkin SmRf	14	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
6¼	3⅛	Sky City .28t	4	1	5	5	5	
2¾	1⅜	SMD Ind	4	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
6	⅞	Solitron .06		52	3⅛	3	3—	⅛
12⅞	4⅝	Soundsn .40		30	11⅜	11¼	11¼—	¼
8¼	6¼	Soe stCap .80	12	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
20	17½	SCEO pf1.68		z400	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
25¼	23⅛	SC 9.2pf 2.30		6	24⅝	24½	24⅝+	¼
25⅞	22⅞	SC 8.8pf 2.21		3	24⅛	23¾	24⅛+	⅜
101½	88	SCE pf8.70		1	92	92	92	
17⅞	14⅛	SC 5.8pf 1.45		2	15½	15⅛	15½—	¼
16⅛	13	SC 5.2pf 1.30		8	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
14⅛	10⅝	SC 4.3pf 1.08		1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
61⅞	40	SouRoy .88b	19	34	58⅝	49⅝	49⅝—	1⅛
		Sowest Airl	7	89	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
3⅝	1½	Spectro .12t	3	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
2⅝	15-16	Spencer Cos		3	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
7⅞	4⅞	SSP Ind .24	5	13	5½	5¼	5½+	⅜
5⅜	2¼	StdCont .03e	3	10	3¼	3¼	3¼	
13¼	11	StdCoosa .98	82	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
5⅞	3	Std Metl .50t	5	24	3⅝	3⅝	3½—	⅛
9¾	4⅝	StdMotA .42	7	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
5¼	1½	StdPac Corp	4	21	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
16⅛	7⅝	Std Prod 1	6	z615		15	15	
27	16¼	StdShrs .40r		13	23½	22½	22½—	¾
10¾	8	Stage .10	22	3	10½	10¼	10¼—	¼
11½	8⅛	StarSup .68b	4	8	10¾	10½	10½+	⅛
23⅝	9⅝	StarrtHo .30	12	18	19½	18⅞	19½—	⅜
8⅝	3½	StatSvL .40b	5	2	7	6⅝	6⅝—	¼
16½	10⅞	Stepn Ch .52	5	5	12	12	12	
2	⅜	Sterl Electr		1	1	1	1	
2⅝	1⅛	Sterl Ext .10	7	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1¼	Stevcoknit	53	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
8¼	3⅛	STPCp .40e	10	20	7	7	7 +	⅛
10⅝	5⅝	Struth Wells	15	34	8⅝	8	8 —	⅛
27	9	Son Elec .60	8	51	16½	15	16½+	1¼
5½	3¼	Sunair .27e	5	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
9⅛	6	SupFdSv .32	5	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
6¼	3⅜	Sup Surg Mf	4	7	3⅞	3¾	3¾—	⅛
2⅝	15-16	Susquhana		7	2½	2½	2½	
7	3⅝	Susquhan pt		3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
7⅛	2⅜	Synaloy .14t	5	5	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
44⅝	20½	Syntex .40	14	330	33½	32⅝	32½—	1
4½	15-16	System Eng		26	2⅞	2¾	2⅞+	⅛
		T						
18⅝	9¼	Tasty 1.08e	7	7	18⅝	18½	18½	
1⅛	½	Tech Sym	29	31	⅞	13-16	⅞+	1-16
6¼	2⅝	Techcl Oper	5	1	3	3	3 +	⅛
3	¾	Techcl Tape	5	3	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
3½	1¼	Techtrl .05e	6	2	2¾	2¾	2¾+	⅛
3¾	2⅛	TeleCom Cp	5	8	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
9¼	6½	Teleflex .32t	17	26	9⅞	8⅞	9⅞+	1¼
3⅝	1	Tenna Corp	16	16	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
7	3¼	Tenneco wt		45	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
9⅞	4⅝	TennFS .40e	7	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
1¾	1	Tensor Cp		10	1	1	1	
16	5⅝	Teradyn Inc	24	6	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
15⅛	9⅞	TerraC .40e	3	46	10⅝	10½	10⅝+	⅛
11⅞	3⅝	TesoroPt wt		40	4½	4¼	4¼—	⅛
3⅛	2	Texstar .18t	4	206	2⅝	2¼	2½—	⅛
16	7⅝	Textron wt		1	12½	12⅛	12½	
4½	2¼	Thorof Mkt		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
12⅛	7⅞	Thrftmt .30e	3	55	8⅝	8½	8½	
4½	⅜	Tidwell Ind		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
18¾	3⅝	Tiffanyl .20	8	38	9¼	8⅞	9⅛—	¼
2½	¼	Tigerintl wt		46	⅜	5-16	5-16	
4⅞	2½	Timple Ind	350	1	3½	3½	3½	
14⅞	4⅝	Tokheim 4.0	7	17	14⅝	14¼	14¼—	⅛
99	93	TolEd pf 10		z110	98	98	98	
98	72	TolEd pf7.76		z70	75	75	75	
46⅝	40	TolEd pf4.25		z50	43	43	43	
9	4⅛	ToppsGu .20	7	5	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
18½	7⅝	Torin Cp .60	6	1	8½	8½	8½+	⅛
8⅛	3 15-16	TotalPtl NA	18	15	4⅝	4 9-16	4 9-16—	5-16
14	8⅞	Total pf.70		1	10¼	10¼	10¼+	⅛
4	1¼	Town Cntry		17	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
7⅛	1⅞	Tracor Inc	14	9	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	⅜
3¼	1⅞	Treadw .23t		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
4	1⅛	Tuttco .10e	5	4	2¾	2¾	2¾—	⅛
8⅞	2¾	Turbodyne	15	33	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	
7¼	3⅝	TwinFair In	8	16	3⅞	3¾	3¾—	⅛
		U						
18⅞	12¾	U&I 1.28a	7	3	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛—	⅛
4⅛	1⅜	UIP Cp .12	6	11	3⅜	3¼	3⅜+	⅛
6⅝	2⅜	UNA .10e	6	19	2½	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
3	1⅞	Unimax Grp		1	3	3	3	
4½	2½	Un Invest		2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
5⅞	2¼	Un Asbestos	9	30	4⅞	4¾	4¾—	⅛
15-16	⅜	UnBrand wt		11	½	½	½	
2⅝	1½	Unit Foods	5	3	1½	1½	1½	
2	9-16	UnNat Corp		21	⅜	⅜	⅜	
6⅛	2⅜	U Nat Cp pf		1	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
6	2¾	U PDye .07p		40	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
7¼	3¾	UnRltT .52e		20	5¼	4¾	4¾—	⅛
5-16	⅛	UnRltT wt		12	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9	5⅛	US Ban Trst		1	5½	5½	5½—	⅛
14¾	3½	US Filtr .20	9	28	11	10¾	10⅞—	⅛
8⅝	2⅝	US LagRl E		14	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝—	⅜
¾	7-16	US LagR wt		56	½	7-16	½	
5⅝	1½	USNat Rsrc	3	32	3¾	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
3¼	1½	US Radium		17	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
19⅝	14¼	US Redu .60	4	115	20⅛	19	19 —	¼
9⅝	6¼	USRbR .60a	8	5	7½	7½	7½	
17⅞	7½	Unitek .28	11	203	18	17½	18 +	⅜
18	5⅞	Unity Buy .5	6	5	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛+	⅛
3⅜	1⅞	Univ Cl .85b	4	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2¼	⅜	Univ Continr		4	15-16	15-16	15-16—	1-16
6¾	3⅝	UnivRs .05e	8	24	4¾	4¾	4¾	
6⅝	3	UnivRun .28	6	21	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
6⅝	3⅛	Univ Sav .40	7	2	5	5	5 +	¼
4¼	2⅛	URS Corp	7	35	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
6½	3½	UV Ind wt		12	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
		V						
9¼	4	VallesSl .62t	8	6	7	6¾	7 —	⅛
15⅞	6⅝	Valmac .60a	11	15	14⅝	14¼	14¼	
4	2½	Valspar .24	12	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	ValuLin .01e		2	1¾	1⅝	1¾+	⅛
7	4½	VanDorn .36	7	3	5½	5½	5½—	⅛
7⅛	1⅛	Varo Inc	5	71	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
11⅞	6⅞	Veecoins .32	8	7	7	7	7 —	⅛
14¼	5¼	VermtA .40b	8	3	13⅝	13½	13½—	⅛
4½	1⅞	Vernitron	6	24	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
2⅜	7-16	Vertipll Inc		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2½	15-16	Viking Genl	8	2	1	1	1	
2¾	⅜	Vikoa Inc		7	1¼	1¼	1¼+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Vintage Ent		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9⅝	5½	Voplex .68	6	1	8	8	8 +	⅛
8	4⅛	Vulc Inc .30	3	9	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
		W						
5¼	2¾	WebMg .10a	9	12	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
11⅛	4⅞	Wacknt .28a	10	28	11	10	10⅞—	⅜
2⅛	1¼	WadelEq .10	6	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10⅞	5	WagnrEl .48	9	1	7¾	7¾	7¾—	⅛
4⅛	1½	Walnoco Oil	10	34	2⅛	2	2⅛	
18	13⅝	WalcoN .40b	5	1	14¼	14¼	14¼—	⅛
4	2⅝	WallacS .14e	4	5	2½	2⅜	2½—	⅛
1½	⅜	WardFds wt		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Wards Co		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
5⅝	1⅞	WarC pfC.05		3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
30	16⅞	WasPstB .50	8	8	21¾	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
3⅝	2½	Wellco .10e	6	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11	3¾	Westats Pt	11	55	9¾	9	9¾	
6⅛	3⅛	WstDcal .10	11	5	4⅝	4¾	4¾	
8⅝	4⅝	Wstn Fin .10	5	151	6⅝	6¼	6¾	
1¼	⅜	WstPac I wt		1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
15¾	13⅞	WhitingCo 1	6	11	15⅛	15	15⅛	
¾	½	Whittakr wt		30	⅜	⅜	⅜	
3⅝	1⅛	Wichita Ind	6	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅛	1⅜	WillcxG .08r		13	2	1⅞	2 +	¼
8⅛	5¼	Wmhous .30	5	5	7	7	7 —	⅛
7	4½	WilshrO .05r	9	44	6½	6⅛	6½+	⅛
3½	2½	WilsonBr .30	10	6	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅛	11-16	Winston Mil		11	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜+	⅛
3½	1⅜	WolfHB .06p		18	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
5	2¾	Wood Ind		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
1 5-16	11-16	Wool Lt .08e	13	1	1 3-16	1 3-16	1 3-16+	1-16
12⅞	8½	Worcest Cti	4	26	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅜
8¼	5	Work Wr .40	5	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
1 13-16	⅝	Wright Har	100	17	1	15-16	1 +	1-16
3½	2⅛	WTC Air .10	11	11	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
17½	7½	WUI Inc .40	6	26	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞—	1⅛
5⅜	3⅛	WyleLab .24	5	16	3½	3⅜	3½	
11⅞	5	Wynnln .10e	4	40	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	
12⅝	6½	WymBn .50	8	7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	¼
4⅝	1⅝	Wyomising	9	8	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
		X - Y - Z						
27⅝	12⅝	Xonics Inc	28	6	17¼	16⅝	16⅞—	⅜
4⅝	1⅞	YooHoo .05e	10	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
7¾	4½	ZeroMfg .24	5	4	7½	7½	7½—	¼
4½	1¾	Zimmr Hom		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices Oct. 24, 1975.

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
1750	Abby Glen	350	340	340	— 5
9891	Abitibi	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
400	Acklands	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ¼
19	Acres Ltd	$8	8	8	— ⅛
1000	Agnico E	425	415	415	—10
325	Agra Ind	475	470	470	+ 5
560	Alta Gas A	$10⅜	10½	10⅜	+ ⅛
25	Algo Cent	$13	13	13	— ⅛
90	Alminex	$5¼	480	480	—20
65	Argus C pr	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
700	Atco A	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
14924	BP Can	$10⅝	9⅞	10⅝	+ ½
2200	Banister C	$7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
11501	Bank N S	$43⅝	43	43⅛	+ ⅛
5282	Bell Canad	$42⅝	42⅛	42⅝	+ ⅛
481	Beth Cop A	$11½	11	11½	+ ¼
600	Block Bros	335	335	335	
500	Bovis Cor	105	100	100	— 1
25	Bralor Res	195	195	195	— 5
150	Bramalea	470	470	470	
4500	Brameda	105	102	105	+ 4
1100	Brenda M	405	400	400	
100	Bridger	250	250	250	
650	BC Forest	$15¾	15¾	15¾	
100	BC Phone	$9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ¼
1600	Brunswk	390	385	390	
300	Budd Auto	450	445	445	— 5
520	Cal. Pow A	$25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
2300	Camflo	$10⅝	10¼	10⅝	— ⅛
200	Campau A	435	430	430	+ 5
7800	C Nor West	470	455	460	— 5
668	Can Perm	$15¾	15½	15½	
2100	C Tung	293	290	290	— 3
5	C Cablesy	$10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅜
100	Cdn Cel	490	490	490	
4671	CI Bk Com	$25¼	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
456	C Ind Gas	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
774	Cdn Tire A	$43⅝	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅛
100	C Utilities	$9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
200	Canbra	250	250	250	
150	Candel Oil	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
1400	Cassiar	$6⅛	6	6	
2900	Celanese	425	415	425	+15
700	Chieftan D	$7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
2800	Coch will	55	53	55	+ 2
10320	C Holiday	294	290	294	+ 2
3080	Con Bldg	240	231	231	— 9
2125	Con Distrb	275	260	260	—15
31712	Cons Gas	$11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅜
2000	Conwest	280	275	280	+10
150	Crush Intl	$8	8	8	+ ¼
1295	Denison	$57½	57½	57¾	+ ¼
500	Dicknsn	$6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
14395	Dofasco A	$24¾	24⅝	24½	+ ⅛
108	Du Pont	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
400	Dylex L A	$6⅝	6½	6½	
13	East Mal	215	215	215	—13
930	Electro A	415	405	405	—10
388	Emco	$7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
5875	Falcon C	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
1489	Falcon	$28	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
700	Fed Ind A	$5⅝	5½	5½	+ ⅛
11355	Gnt Mascot	60	55	56	— 4
2200	Gibraltar	$5	490	5	+10
1150	Gr Oil Sds	$5	5	5	
100	GL Paper	$22½	22½	22½	
27	Grayfnd	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
700	Guar Trst	495	495	495	
3737	Hambro C	148	144	144	— 2
1400	Hawker S	$6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
1	Hayes D A	$5	5	5	— ⅛
8938	H Bay Co	$15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
250	Huron Erl	$23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅜
2650	IAC	$18	17⅞	18	+ ¼
825	Int Mogul	330	325	325	— 5
2825	Inpr Pipe	$12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
1850	Inv Grp A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
800	Jannock	$5	490	490	—10
6520	Kaiser Re	$10	9⅞	10	+ ¼
1600	Kap Tran	181	178	178	— 9
100	Kelsey H	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
1505	Kerr A A	$10⅛	10	10	
75	Labatt A	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
500	LOnt Cem	330	325	325	
505	LL Lac	145	145	145	
505	Lob Co A	480	480	480	—10
400	Lob Co B	495	480	495	— 5
725	Loeb M	270	266	266	— 4
12500	MB Ltd	$18¼	17⅝	17⅝	— ½
1000	Madsen	47	47	47	— 1
200	Matagmi A	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
800	Mar Stor A	$10	10	10	— 1
2910	Moore	$45⅝	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅜
224	Murphy	435	435	425	— 5
100	Na Trust	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
3065	Noranda A	$30⅝	30½	30⅛	— ⅜
1405	Nor Elect	$24½	24	24	+ ⅛
1100	Nowsco W	$10	9⅞	9⅞	
100	OSF Ind	300	300	300	+10
1200	Orchan A	245	241	241	+ 1
700	Oshawa A	445	440	440	
2800	Pamour A	420	410	410	
3500	PanCan P	$15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
318	Patino N V	$11	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
700	Pembin A	285	250	285	+45
275	Pem'in B	250	250	250	—10
13	Petrolina	$19	19	19	
47	Pine Point	$30½	30⅛	30⅛	+ ½
100	Pitts C	$6¼	6¼	6¼	
974	Placer	$19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
3200	Que Sturg	138	135	135	
200	Rayrock	72	72	72	+ 4
105	Redpath A	$23	23	23	+ ½
5275	Reed Oslr A	475	465	490	
2760	Revnu Prp	72	71	71	— 2
200	Rothman	$13½	13½	13½	
21325	Shel Can	$15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	
3400	Sherritt A	$6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
100	Siebens	$9⅝	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
500	Sigma	$23	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
11861	Simpsons	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
110	Simpson S	$9⅝	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
400	Slater Stl	$8⅜	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
200	Stat W Can	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
1225	Southm A	$23¼	22¾	23	— ⅜
132	Stelco A	$27⅝	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅜
3200	Steep R	120	120	120	
1500	Sundale O	$5⅝	5½	5½	+ ⅛
5700	Teck Cor A	370	350	350	— 5
1250	Teck Cor B	300	295	295	— 5
500	Teledyne	$5	5	5	+15
840	Texaco	$25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
825	Thom N A	$11⅝	11¾	11¾	+ ⅜
3869	To Dm Bk	$39⅝	39⅛	39⅛	
300	Traders A	$12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
837	Trans Mt	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
12160	TrCan PL	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅜
7	Un Carbid	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
6350	UGas A	$7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
725	Union Oil	$7⅞	7½	7½	+ ⅛
600	U Keno	$10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
827	U Siscoe	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
1100	Upr Can	101	100	100	— 2
100	Voyager P	$8½	8½	8½	
1500	Walburne	$8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ¼
2200	West Mins	290	284	290	+ 3
405	Westmisa	$19	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅜
8945	Weston	$16⅝	16½	16⅝	
820	White Pas	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
100	Willroy	82	82	82	— 8
2600	Woodwd A	$18⅝	18¼	18⅝	
1100	Yk Bear	215	213	213	— 5

Total sales 1,421,767 shares

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
300	Algoma	$ 26	26	26	+ ¾
3140	Bank Mont	$ 16⅝	16½	16½	+ ⅛
2000	Basic Res	$ 10⅝	10	10¼	— ⅛
100	Brinco	450	450	450	— 45
2563	Can Cement	$ 9¾	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
1800	Cdn Indust	$ 19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
100	Cdn Int Pow	$ 14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
575	Con Bath	$ 26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	
700	Fncl Col	140	140	140	+ 14
350	Imasco	$ 28⅛	28	28	
200	Ivaco	$ 8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
5270	Molson A	$ 17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ¼
1250	Power Cp	$ 7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
9515	Price Co	$ 15	14⅝	14⅝	
4076	Royal Bank	$ 31⅛	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
2081	Roy Trust A	$ 19½	19	19½	+ ½
1000	Zellers	400	395	395	— 5

Total sales 594,962 shares.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	33.40
Albert Heijn	94.20
Algembank	321
Amrobank	73.60
Amsterdam	137.50
Fokker	24.50
Heineken	146
K.V.A.	58.40
Holl-Am-H	66
Hoogovens	49.40
K.L.M.	47.50
Nat Ned / akhoed	138.50
Philips new	23.60
Robeco	178.50
Rolinco	128.60
Royal Dutch	94.50
Unilever	103.70
Van Ommer	227
VerMach	170.50

Brussels

Arbed	3,670
Cockerill / rrot-Lamb	1,925
Cock Ougree	916
Electrobel	6,100
GB-Inno-BM	1,675
Hoboken	3,585
Petrofina	4,920
Gevaert	1,084
Soc Générale	2,525
Solvay	2,300
Un Minière	1,194

Frankfurt

AEG	81.40
BASF	137.10
Bayer	113.70
Commerzbk	199
Cont Gummi	82.10
Daimler	323.50
Demag	191
DeutBank	323
DresdeBK	238
Hoechst	130.50
...eis Aktien	73.50
Hoesch	51.60
Karstadt	452
Kaufhof	278
KHD	179.50
Lufthansa	54.60
Mannesmann	280.30
Metallgesell	225
Neckermann	99.50
Rheinstahl	70
RWE new	131.50
Schering	397
Siemens	274.50
Thyssen	88
Veba	106
Volkswagen	128.80

London

Anglo-Am Cp	3.68
Anglo-Am	£30.30
Barclay Bk	2.93
Beecham Gr	3.17
BICC	1.17
Boots	1.29
Bowater	1.73
Brit-Am Tob	3.30
Brit Oxyg	0.58½
Brit Pet	5.94
Burmah	0.31
CadburySc	0.49
Chartered	1.68
Courtaulds	1.38
Daggafont	0.09
DeBeer D	3.14
Decca Rec	2.17
Distillers	1.19
Dunlop	0.61
E Mustfntn	2.27
GEC	1.29
FreeStGed	£24.00
GKN	2.20
Glaxo Gr	3.35
Gold Fields	2.07
Gt Un St	1.90
Guinness	1.27
Hawker-Sidd	3.16
Hudson Bay	£11.25
Imp Chem	2.91
Imps	0.73½
Mar&Spen	1.00
MetalBox	2.48
Nichols	0.36
Plessey	0.72
Rand Mines	2.59
Rank Org	1.55
Royal Dutch	£27.00
R.T.Z.	1.73
Shell	3.73
Thorn (A)	2.03
Tube Invest	2.75
Union Carb	4.11
Vickers	1.32
War L3½	£25.00
West Deep	£16.50
West Drief	£41.00
West Hold	£27.75
West Mln	1.58
Woolworth	0.60
ZCI	0.38

Milan

Bastogi	1,204
Erba	2,600
Erole Marelli	506
Fiat	1,076.50
Finsider	262
Generali	42,100
IFI	2,458
Italgas	538
Italsider	370
LaRinas	69.75
Montedis	480
Olivetti	1,174
Pirelli	817
Snia Visco	1,459
Terni	39

Paris

Air Liquide	362
Alimentaire	69
BSN	547
Carrefour	1,701
Clm Lafarge	181
Citroën	47.40
Cie Bancaire	500
CFP	125.90
CGE	299
CCF	180.30
Ferodo	381.80
Imétal	77
L'Oréal	914
Mach Bull	31.20
Michelin	1,372
Moët-Henn	597
Moulinex	280.80
Pechiney	168
PUK	101.10
Penarroya	23.10
Perrier	98
Peugeot	307.90
Rh Poulenc	104
Sacilor	66.30
St Gobain	129.80
Suez	240
Télémécan	805
Thomson	239
Usinor	69.10

Zurich

Alusuisse	990
Buehrle	1,250
B Boveri	1,480
Ciba-Geigy	1,465
Cr Suisse	2,760
Fischer	520
HofRocheN	9,325
Nestlé	3,220
Sandoz	4,300
Sté B Suisse	394
Sulzer	2,340
U.B. Suisse	2,985

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
1 W.	5⅝-5¾	3¼-3½	2-2½	11¼-12
1 M.	5¾-6⅛	3¼-3⅝	1¼-1⅞	11¼-12¼
3 M.	6⅛-6½	3⅝-4⅛	2⅝-3⅜	11⅞-12⅛
6 M.	7⅛-7½	4⅛-4½	3⅜-3⅞	12⅛-12⅝
1 Y.	7⅝-8	5½-5⅞	4½-4⅞	12⅛-12⅝

Tokyo Exchange

Oct. 24, 1975

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	248	Matsu E. Wks.	580
Canon	256	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	128
Dai Nip. Print.	473	Mitsubi Corp.	424
Fuji Bank	312	Mitsui Co	442
Fuji Photo	375	Mitsukoshi	430
Hitachi	180	Nippon Elec.	170
Honda Motor	550	Sharp	283
C. Itoh	388	Shiseido	1,000
Japan Air Lines	1,430	Sony Corp.	2,920
Kansai El. Pwr.	647	Sumitomo Bank	330
Kao Soap	628	Taiho Marine	304
Kirin Brewery	306	Takeda	227
Komatsu	391	Teijin	177
Kubota	310	Tokyo Marine	547
Matsu Ind.	530	Toray	152
		Toyota	620

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP)—The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial Stocks.

Closing Prices Oct. 24, 1975

	Bid	Ask
Bank and Trust		
Bankam	44⅝	44⅞
1st Bk Sy	42⅝	43½
1stEmp S	11¼	12
1st Wa F	1⅝	1⅝
Hartf NC	16½	17
Midl Bks	19	20
Shaw Cp	28⅛	30
U Va Bks	14⅝	15⅛
Va N Bnk	14¼	15¼
Insurance		
Fid Un Lf	16	16½
Industrials		
AFA PrS	5	6
AED Inc	3⅝	4⅛
AVM Cp	1⅝	2½
Acushnt	12¾	13
Addisn W	8⅛	8⅞
Adv Ros	1½	1¾
Alberts	4	4⅝
Alico Inc	7⅝	8⅛
Allyn Bac	4½	4⅞
A El Lab	⅞	1⅛
Am Exp	37⅞	38⅝
Am Finl	10	10⅝
Am Furn	3⅛	3⅝
Am Great	8⅝	9⅛
Am Telev	14⅛	15
Am Weld	10	11
Amtr Dv	⅝	1
Anadite	6⅝	7
Anheus B	34	34½
Ard May	2⅛	2⅜
ArkWtG	16¼	16¾
Arvida	4⅛	4⅝
AsCC Bot	15	15¾
AtlGas Lt	13	13⅝
Baird At	3⅝	4⅛
Balt PntC	13⅝	14⅛
Bang Hy	11½	12
Bkam Rlt	5	5⅝
Bassett F	17	17⅜
Bayls Mk	8⅝	8⅞
Beeline F	4⅛	5⅛
Betz Lab	35⅝	36½
Bibb Co	6½	7
Bird Son	56½	58½
Birtcher	1	1⅛
Black Hills	34½	35½
Bonza Int	1⅞	2⅛
Booz AH	6⅛	6⅝
Braden	4⅝	5
Brinks	9⅞	10⅛
Brks Sca	12¾	13½
Browning	3	3½
Buckb M	4⅛	4⅞
Buckeye	9⅛	9⅞
Burn Slm	3⅞	4⅜
CalWSv	25⅝	26⅛
Campl Ch	1⅝	1⅞
Conrad H	1	1⅛
Cap Swst	4⅛	4⅝
Capin Air	1¼	2⅛
Cap Tec	2¼	3
Care Cp	2⅛	3
CenVt PS	11½	12
Chm Lea	7⅝	8⅛
Chesa Ut	8	9
Chl Bridg	79	80½
Chittn Cp	3½	4
ChrisSe	108	141
Circle F	2	2¾
CitznUt A	28½	29
CitznUt B	25⅛	25⅝
Clark Mf	24½	25½
Clow Cp	6⅛	6⅝
Colu Vent	2⅝	3½
Com Clr	16	16⅝
Coml Sh	17½	19
Comw Pa	23½	24¼
Con Pap	40⅝	41⅛
Craw Co	10⅛	11
Cross Co	11⅛	12⅛
Cullr Fed	2½	3¼
Danly M	4½	5½
Data Dsgn	2	2⅝
Data 100	1⅛	1⅝
Dayt Inc	29	30½
Decor In	1⅝	2⅛
DeKlb Ag	35⅛	36½
Delhi Oil	2⅝	3
DeLux C	29½	30¼
Det CanT	11⅛	12⅛
Det IntBr	29	30
Dewey El	½	1
Diam Cry	32	10⅜
Dixr Cru	15⅝	15⅞
Docutel	8⅝	9½
Dollar G	7⅛	7⅝
Dorch G	9¼	10
Dow Jones	26½	27⅛
Doyle DB	6⅝	9⅝
Dunkin D	4⅝	5⅛
Durlron	16½	17½
Eberlin In	3	3⅝
Econ Lab	26⅝	26⅞
ElPas El	10¼	10⅝
Elba Syst	3⅝	4⅛
Elder Be	5¼	6
Elec Nucl	7½	8
Elec Mod	2⅛	2⅜
Energy C	3⅜	3⅞
Entwistl	2	2⅜
Equty Oil	15¾	16¼
Erie Tec	6½	8¼
Ethan Al	16½	17¼
Fab Tek	⅞	1⅛
Fingrhf	3⅛	3⅜
Fst Bost	16¼	17
Ftcknr	23⅝	24⅛
Fla WatU	1⅛	1⅝
Forest O	15⅝	16
Frmlgt	⅝	⅞
Fotomat	14⅝	15
Frkln Cp	3⅛	3⅝
Frnkln El	6⅝	7⅜
Frnd Ice	23¼	24
Gen RlEs	3	4
Gov EPin	6⅛	6⅝
Graph Cn	13⅛	14
Green Mt	8⅛	9⅛
Grey Adv	6⅝	6⅞
Gulf Intst	9	9⅝
Gyrodn	3	3½
Harper R	7½	8
Henred F	15½	16⅛
Holobm	1¼	1⅛
Hoover	11½	12
Horiz Res	1	2
Huds Pap	23⅝	24⅛
Hyatt Cp	4⅝	5⅛
Hyatt Int	4⅛	5
Ind Noclr	2⅝	3⅛
Infra Ind	2⅛	2⅝
Interc En	8½	9⅛
Intrmk In	2⅞	3⅛
Intrmt G	12⅛	12⅝
InBk Wsh	2⅞	3⅛
IaSou Ut	22⅛	22⅝
Jamsby	11	11⅝
Jiffy Fds	⅝	1
Joslyn M	13⅝	14
KMS Ind	2⅝	3⅛
Kaisr Stl	38⅝	38⅞
KaisStl pf	18⅝	19⅛
Kalvar	2⅜	3⅛
Kaman A	16⅝	17½
Kampg A	4⅛	4⅝
Kate Gre	½	1
Kaysam	1¼	1⅝
Kear Tr	5	5⅝
Kelly Svc	11⅝	12¼
Keuff Ess	12⅝	13⅛
Keve Flb	15⅝	16⅛
Key CusF	4⅛	4⅝
King Int	1⅝	2⅛
Knap Vog	11½	12½
Lance In	21¼	22
Lnad Res	½	⅝
Lin Bcast	7⅝	8⅛
Log Etrn	2⅝	2⅞
Madisn G	12½	12⅞
Mal Rlty	1½	1¾
Mallkrt	44	45
Manbr C	2⅝	2⅞
Marlt Frt	4⅝	4⅞
Masl LP	8⅛	8⅝
McCor	34	35
McQuay	10⅛	11
Measur	14⅝	15⅛
Medtrn	36½	37⅛
Meridn In	1½	2⅛
Mdlsx W	13⅛	14⅛
Midd Ca	1⅜	1⅞
Midw Gt	12⅞	13⅛
Milllpr	51	53
Miner In	3⅝	4⅛
Minn Gas	16⅝	16⅞
Miss Vl G	12¼	13⅛
Mrs S Pie	11⅞	12⅛
Monf Col	6⅝	7⅛
Moore P	7½	8½
Moore S	17	18
Motch M	2⅝	3⅛
Mot Club	2⅞	3⅜
Mueller	7½	9
Narag Cp	5⅝	6
Nat Lib	2⅞	3⅛
N SecRsh	3⅜	4⅛
Natnw Rl	3	4
NJ Nat G	10⅝	11½
Nielsn A	20½	21
Nielsn B	20⅝	21⅛
NoCar Gs	9⅛	9⅝
NoEOl un	15⅜	16½
Nortrp Kl	10	13⅛
NW NatG	7⅝	8⅛
NW PuSv	17½	18
Noxel Cp	9⅜	10⅛
Ogilvy M	18	18⅝
Ohio Ferr	10⅜	14
Oil Shale	3⅜	3⅞
Ormont	4⅝	5
Otter TP	17⅝	18⅛
Over NA	7	7⅜
Pabst Br	22½	23
PacGa R	25¼	27
Pakco	¾	1½
Park Dr	20⅜	20⅞
Parks H	2⅛	2⅞
Pauley P	5	5⅜
Pearl Mf	15½	16⅛
Pa Enter	14⅝	14⅞
PnzlOff B	13¼	13½
Pepsi BW	5⅝	6⅛
Petroll	80	81½
Pettlbon	23⅛	24¼
Philip L	8⅝	8⅞
Piedmt A	3¼	3⅝
Pinkrtn	33½	34
Pion HIB	26⅝	27⅛
Pistilln	1½	2½
Possis Cp	1⅝	2⅛
Progrp	1⅜	1⅞
Pub S NC	9¼	9½
P Bennet	21½	22½
PutD Cep	3⅝	3⅞
Qual Ions	1⅝	1⅞
Ragen Pr	2⅞	3⅛
Rahall C	5⅝	6
Raych Cp	241	246
Raymnd	9½	10⅛
Recog Eq	6⅝	5⅞
Road Ex	43½	44½
Robin M	10⅝	11⅛
Roselon	3½	4⅛
Rouse	3⅝	3⅞
Rus Stov	14	14⅝
Sadlier	1¼	1⅜
Scan Dat	1⅛	1⅞
Scripps H	19⅛	21
Sels Delf	2	2⅝
Seneca F	2⅝	3
Seven U	32	32⅝
Snap Tls	29⅝	30⅛
SolidSt Sc	7½	8½
S Cal Wat	11⅛	11⅝
Sw Gs Gp	9⅝	10⅛
Sw El Sv	14⅝	15
Stendyn	11⅝	12½
Sid Regis	15⅝	16⅛
Stan HPd	9⅝	11
Sterlg Str	3⅝	4⅛
Strawb Cl	20⅝	22
Sugdal F	2¼	2⅝
Super El	4½	4⅞
TIME DC	4	4½
Tampax	28½	29½
Taylr Wi	12⅛	12⅜
Tech Pub	5¾	6¼
Techcre	24¼	24⅝
Tecum P	30	32
Tennant	23½	25½
Tiffny Co	6⅝	7⅛
Transo O	9⅝	10⅛
Trico Pd	24	26
Trifn OG	2¼	2⅝
Tyson F	13⅝	14⅛
Un McGll	10⅛	11⅛
US Bknt	4⅝	4⅞
US TrkLn	12⅛	13⅛
Up Pen P	17⅛	18
Valley Gs	7⅝	8⅛
VanD Alr	7⅝	8⅛
Vance S	3	3½
Velcro	6⅝	7⅛
Ventron	18½	19⅛
Wads Pu	6⅝	7⅛
Wsh NG	10⅝	11⅛
Webb Re	6	6½
Weco Dvl	2	2⅛
Weight W	5⅝	6⅛
Weldtrn	2⅝	3⅛
Weling M	8¼	8⅝
Well Gar	4⅛	5⅛
Welsbch	2⅝	3⅛
Wdm Mtg	1⅛	2
Westmd	40	40⅝
Wisc PL	15⅝	16⅛
Wdwrd L	26	26⅝
Wright W	3⅛	3⅝
ZionUt B	18⅜	19⅜

International Stock Indexes

	Last	Prev.	1975 High	1975 Low
Amsterdam	85.80	85.10	97.20	71.00
Brussels	120.75	120.80	137.97	100.43
Frankfurt	141.32	141.34	143.00	110.56
London 30	356.70	351.40	365.20	146.00
London 500	157.27	155.40	156.14	64.49
Milan	80.78	79.47	108.88	75.41
Paris	132.00	130.40	138.70	99.79
Sydney	408.73	409.38	422.40	280.86
Tokyo (n)	314.78	314.08	333.11	268.24
Tokyo (o)	4311.12	4306.66	4564.52	3527.04
Zurich	262.30	262.00	291.30	206.30

(n). New. (o). Old.

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voor het vertalen in het Engels van hoofdzakelijk Nederlandse teksten over een grote verscheidenheid van onderwerpen

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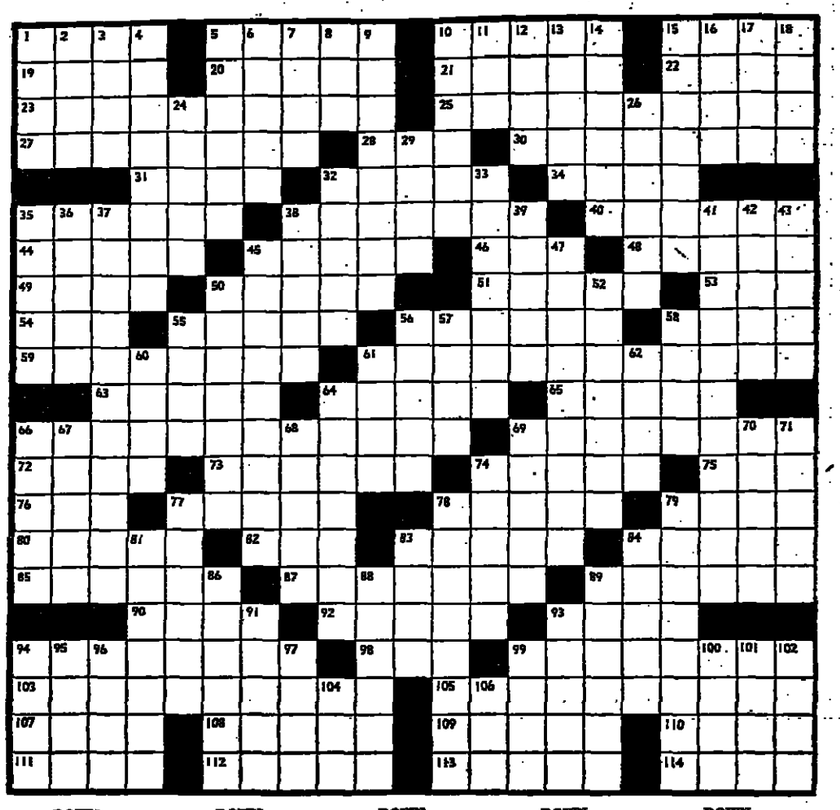
CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

ON THE PROWL—By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Bone dry
5 Idolater
10 Damp
15 Can. province
19 Front or Walter Hines
20 January in Juárez
21 Lake in Finland
22 Stewpot
23 Road menace
25 Untreated, he's tricky
27 True copies
28 Ref. book entry
30 Toothless
31 Word form for China
32 Doe
34 Word in Mass. motto
35 Man of the cloth
38 Outlaw's target
40 Became jittery
44 Charged
45 Pitcher McLain
46 "A ——, a bone . . ."
48 Geological ridge
49 Composer Novello
50 Tall cigar
51 Frame of fiction
53 Wallach
54 Warlocks, e.g.
55 Frogman
58 Part of f.o.b.
59 Nautical term
60 Transvaal capital
61 Macbeth's trio
65 Stendhal character
66 Song thrush
68 Kind of notch

DOWN

1 Basilica area
2 Séance sounds
3 "—— a Kick Out of You"
4 Western herb
5 Formalist
6 Pico de —— of Pyrenees

ACROSS

69 English poet
69 Promise to kick a habit
72 Libido
73 Impatient motorist
74 Insomniac's countdown
75 Denial in Dundee
76 Swindle
77 Stephen Crane's was red
78 Made owlish noises
79 Sidestep
80 Wind: Prefix
82 Salt, in Sedan
83 Minded
84 "Dum spiro, ——" (S.C. motto)
85 Nuts to crack
87 City-founder: 753 B.C.
88 Gary of golf
90 Cashbox
92 Rings ominously
93 Emulate witches on brooms
94 More avaricious
98 Sioux
99 Overdoes a welcome
103 Goblin in green
105 Medicine-cabinet item
107 Will —— wisp
108 Bald flyer
109 Accuse
110 Alliance of West
111 Wampum unit
113 Scaredy-cat's emotion
112 Potion giver
114 Minx

DOWN

7 Scarab and tigereye
8 Nigerian native
9 Void
10 Altruistic
11 Spenser heroine
12 Wizard's cousin
13 Sultanic say-so
14 Madman
15 Mollifies
16 African grass
17 Pocket feature
18 Welles role
24 Certain believer
26 Invisible
29 In vain
32 —— beast
33 Races recklessly
35 Dress with care
36 Delirious one
37 Feel ——
38 Sorceress of myth
39 Had status
41 Burglar's standby
42 Fisherman
43 Towels
45 Beat
Mammon, etc.
47 Snow-on-the-mountain
Clerical cap
52 Cardial base
55 Beetle
56 Scarlet or hay
57 U.S. journalist
58 Agent: Suffix
60 Baby's discovery
61 Tidal or permanent
62 Affront
64 British tar
66 Sum up
67 Neighbor of Bangor
68 Jolly ——
69 Clementine's 9's
70 Savoir ——
71 Russian czar
74 Fern cluster
77 Lab substance
78 Like satyrs
79 Big Ten players
81 Like some postage
83 Dada, for one
84 Forest debris
86 Teed off poorly
89 Dawdled
89 Commotion
91 Hungarian composer
93 Bolivian capital
94 Whipped-cream serving
95 Neural network
97 Hebrew bushel
97 High dudgeon
99 Giant slain by Apollo
100 Mnemlin's call
101 Asian apparition
102 Spill over
104 Diminutive ending
106 Mythical princess

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

WEATHER

	C	F		C	F
ALGARVE	16	61	Cloudy	20	68	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	13	55	Cloudy	14	57	Fair
ANKARA	14	57	Rain	12	55	Cloudy
ATHENS	16	61	Rain	3	37	Cloudy
BEIRUT	28	82	Fair	8	46	Cloudy
BELGRADE	13	55	Cloudy	17	63	Sunny
BERLIN	11	52	Overcast	19	66	Fair
BRUSSELS	14	57	Cloudy	10	50	Overcast
BUDAPEST	15	59	Cloudy	12	54	Fog
CAIRO	—	—	Unavailable	12	54	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	20	68	Cloudy	20	68	Fair
COPENHAGEN	10	50	Overcast	12	54	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	20	68	Cloudy	10	50	Overcast
DUBLIN	12	54	Cloudy	—	—	Unavailable
EDINBURGH	14	57	Cloudy	21	70	Fair
FLORENCE	20	68	Fair	20	68	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	8	46	Overcast	19	66	Fair
GENEVA	9	48	Overcast	12	54	Cloudy
HELSINKI	8	46	Overcast	10	50	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	13	55	Rain	20	68	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	22	72	Cloudy	—	—	Unavailable
LISBON	18	64	Cloudy	21	70	Fair
LONDON	13	55	Fair	20	68	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	17	63	Sunny	9	48	Fair

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

BOOKS

THE NOBILITY OF FAILURE

Tragic Heroes in the History of Japan

By Ivan Morris. Holt Rinehart and Winston. 500 pp. Illustrated. $17.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THE world loves a winner, and so sometimes do the Japanese, observes Ivan Morris, professor of Japanese at Columbia University, in the introduction to this unusual historical survey. But, "There is another type of hero in the complex Japanese tradition, a man whose career usually belongs to a period of unrest and warfare and represents the very antithesis of an ethos of accomplishment. He is the man whose single-minded sincerity will not allow him to make the maneuvers and compromises that are so often needed for mundane success. During the early years his courage and verve may propel him rapidly upward, but he is wedded to the losing side and will ineluctably be cast down.

"Flinging himself after his painful destiny, he defies the dictates of convention and common sense, until eventually he is worsted by his enemy, the 'successful survivor,' who by his ruthlessly realistic politics manages to impose a new, more stable order on the world. Faced with defeat, the hero will typically take his own life in order to avoid the indignity of capture, vindicate his honor, and make a final assertion of his sincerity. His death is no temporary setback which will be redeemed by his followers, but represents an irrevocable collapse of the cause he has championed; in practical terms the struggle has been useless and, in many instances, counter-productive." Yet in the popular Japanese consciousness he will ascend to the highest heaven of heroism. And his triumphant opponent will be cast into blackest villainy.

Now, obviously, it would take more than a book to make Westerners really understand this deeply imbedded trait of the Japanese. So alien does it seem to our values that one's reaction, even to Morris's lucid exploration of the subject, is often vitiated by amusement and horror. I, at least, found it hard not to smile at the adventures of Sugawara No Michizane, a 9th-century sage who backed the wrong side in a political dispute, bade farewell to "his beloved plum tree" and went off into exile, there to spend the remainder of his life practicing his calligraphy and writing poems to his former patron.

And while one can't help admiring the exquisite tact in the response of a certain Lieutenant Seki when his commanding officer first introduced the idea of flying a kamikaze mission ("for a moment there was no answer," an eyewitness has recorded. "With his elbows on the table, hands to his head, jaws tight shut and his eyes closed, Seki sat motionless, in deep thought. One second, two seconds, three, four, five . . . finally he moved, slowly running his fingers through his long hair. Then, calmly raising his head, he spoke, 'You absolutely must let me do it.' There was not the slightest falter in his voice."); all the same, it is difficult for a Westerner to get fully into the spirit of such uniquely Japanese things.

Still, I can't imagine a better introduction to Japanese culture than the one "The Nobility of Failure" provides. For by selecting his 10 tragic figures from throughout two millenniums of Japanese history and legend, Morris manages to highlight the crucial events that have shaped the island empire.

And if we never quite get into the spirit of the kamikaze pilots, we certainly learn things about them we may never have known before—that there was never the slightest problem getting them to volunteer (indeed the ones who were upset were the ones who were not selected: "Dont be selfish," one of the rejects was once told); that the typical pilot was a student whose deferment had run out, and who up to that point had been studying in the humanities or the law. That, on the whole, they were not especially jingoist, they did not believe that their deaths would rescue Japan from defeat, and they did not believe in an afterlife.

Besides, the very strangeness of this fanatical streak in the Japanese character may be instructive. As Morris points out, nobody feels less pessimistic about life than Americans do. The "Basically optimistic outlook [that is characteristic of the Western world] has been especially conspicuous in the most Western of all major Western countries, the United States of America, whose tradition has always tended to extrude any tragic sense of life and, often against cogent evidence to the contrary, to put its trust in the essential goodness of mankind, or at least that part of mankind which is fortunate enough to reside within its boundaries."

Now nowhere does he argue that one ought to get into the spirit of Japan's kamikaze pilots, or even that Japan's pessimistic outlook is necessarily a good thing. But his underlying attitude is clear enough. If the Japanese are too much in love with losing, Americans are too much in thrall to winning.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book critic for The New York Times.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

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DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; + — New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked.

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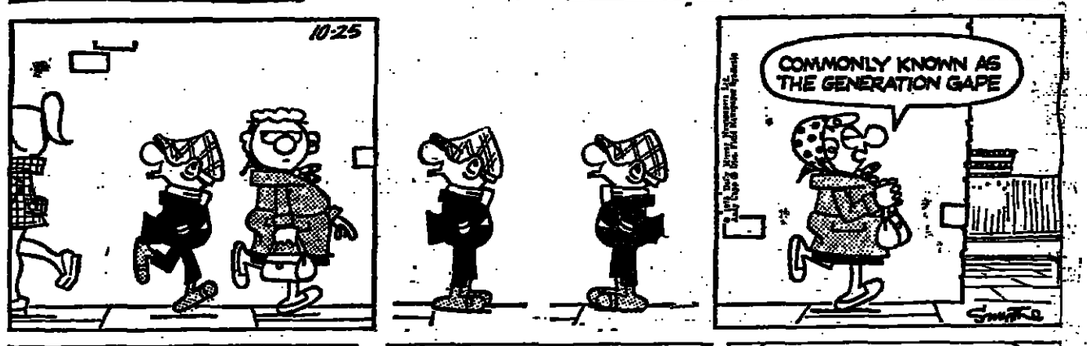

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(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SNOWY VOUCH FRACAS GENTRY

Answer: *He confesses he possesses*—HE "OWNS"

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الاصل

Preview of the NFL Weekend

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (NYT).—Here is a preview of National Football League games being played this weekend, with won-lost records in parentheses:

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Saturday

St. Louis (2-3) at Giants (2-3)—In their earlier game, won easily by the Cardinals, the right guard and right tackle for St. Louis, Conrad Dobler and Dan Dierdorf respectively, did a big job on Giants' Jim Pietrzak and Dave Gallagher so Terry Metcalf and Jim Otis could fly for 210 yards. That inequity remains. Favorite: St. Louis by 5.

Sunday

Dallas (4-1) at Philadelphia (1-4)—The Eagles have benched Harold Carmichael, the All-Pro receiver, because he has dropped too many passes. Their habit lately has been to lead early then fold. The Cowboys are now starting Preston Pearson, the former Steeler, at fullback. Favorite: Dallas by 5.

New Orleans (1-4) at Los Angeles (4-1)—Someone suggested that the Saints sign up a new team from the World Football League ranks. Lawrence McCutcheon is leading the Rams in both rushing yards and receiving. Favorite: Los Angeles by 17.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Sunday

Baltimore (1-4) at Jets (2-3)—Mike Curtis, one of the five leftovers from both sides who played in their 1969 Super Bowl classic, may be out with an eye injury. That could make a difference between two uneven teams. Remember their 1974 scores? Jets won and lost, 45-38, 35-20. Favorite: Jets by 7.

Miami (4-1) at Buffalo (4-1)—Don Shula "feels a lot better" about his Miami defense, which has required five new starters due to injuries. The other coach, Lou Saban, mysteriously cut one of his few healthy defensive backs, Charlie Ford, after the loss to the Giants. He does not feel good about his defense. Favorite: Buffalo by 1 1/2.

Denver (3-2) at Kansas City (2-3)—Since their first wild game a month ago, won by Denver, 37-33, the Broncos have scored only four touchdowns and their star, Otis Armstrong, is still hurt. Macarthur Lane will make his long-awaited debut at fullback for Chiefs. Favorite: Kansas City by 3.

San Diego (0-5) at Oakland (3-2)—Marv Hubbard, who has been out for three games, returns as the Raiders' fullback. They can get by this foe even with their passer, Ken Stabler, below par. The Chargers have lost their 1,000-yard runner, Don Woods, for the season following knee surgery. His replacement may be Charlie Smith, the former Raider. Favorite: Oakland by 16.

Detroit (3-2) at Houston (4-1)—The Oilers are fill" ; the Astrodome and the owner, Bud Adams, has withdrawn the team from sale. Dennis Franklin, a good rookie receiver, is through for the year on account of a viral infection. He is the eighth Lion regular moved to the injured reserve list. Favorite: Houston by 7.

Washington (3-2) at Cleveland (0-5)—The Redskins are trying to pair Larry Brown and Mike Thomas as running backs and give the offense needed running punch. But Brown has a sinus infection and may not play. There are other injuries. The Browns will switch quarterbacks, from Mike Phipps to Brian Sipe. Favorite: Washington by 11.

San Francisco (2-3) at New England (1-4)—Andy Johnson gave the Patriots a lift when he gained 124 yards rushing in place of the injured Mack Herron, who may miss another game. Mike Holmes, a defensive back moved to wide receiver to replace Bob Hayes, who was cut for poor blocking. Favorite: New England by 1.

Pittsburgh (4-1) vs. Green Bay (1-4) at Milwaukee)—The Steelers are playing well. Their defense has not given up a touchdown in last eight quarters. The Packers have rookie Joe Danelo kicking in place of Chester Marcol, sidelined for the year due to a muscle injury. Danelo has done all right and so has the new punter, David Beverly. Favorite: Pittsburgh by 12.

INTERCONFERENCE

Cincinnati (5-0) at Atlanta (2-3)—Someone soon will catch up to the Bengals, who are not that good. But it won't be the Falcons. They lean on their runner, Dave Hampton, and the Bengals are tough on runners. Favorite: Cincinnati by 7.

Monday Night

Minnesota (5-0) at Chicago (1-4)—Fran Tarkenton recently said that the Vikings for years were "dull" offensively. "Now we've got all kinds of talent," he feels. The Bears, who have looked horrible on offense, will try new running backs in Mike Adamle and Roland Harper, both little diggers. Favorite: Minnesota by 16.

NFL Is Expected to Take On About 20 Players From WFL

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (NYT).—The New York Jets are waiting to hear from Anthony Davis's agent to find out how much the World Football League star's services will cost.

Larry Csonka went home to his farm in Ohio where he intended to go bird-shooting until he hears from his lawyer-agent and from the Miami Dolphins' coach Don Shula, who wants him back.

Shula passed on Jim Klick who said he would love to play for the New York Giants. Paul Warfield's whereabouts were unknown but his former boss in Cleveland, Arthur Modell, said he would certainly be interested in acquiring Warfield's skills.

But for most of the other 350 players left high and dry by the failure of the WFL, prospects of employment in the National Football League seemed dim.

Deadline on Tuesday

Gil Brandt, personnel director of the Dallas Cowboys, said he thought that no more than 20 WFL players would be absorbed by NFL teams before the deadline of 4 p.m. Tuesday. No NFL team can make trades or sign new players after that hour.

Davis had some leverage after a brilliant season last year for the Southern California Sun. In 12 games he averaged 100 yards rushing a game and scored 18 touchdowns. A rival coach, Mike Giddings of the Honolulu club, who had long experience in the NFL, said Davis was the best rookie running back he had ever seen come into pro football.

The Jets drafted Davis on the second round last winter and then lost him to the Sun for a salary reported to be $300,000 a year. Mike Trope, his agent, was in Toronto yesterday offering Davis to the Argonauts of the Canadian League.

Trope said he would ask less of the Jets for the services of Davis than he would of the Argonauts. But whatever the figure, it may still be too much for coach Charlie Winner of the New York club.

College Ranks Again Include Swiacki at End

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (NYT).—Tales of heroics by Craig Cassady, an outstanding Ohio State defensive back, have forced some reluctant middle-age football fans to admit they aren't getting younger, because they well remember the exploits of Craig's father, Howard (Hopalong) Cassady. Hopalong won the Heisman Trophy in 1955, his senior season as the premier running back for Ohio State.

Now there's another comparison for the buffs in the 45-and-over group, who remember one of Columbia's greatest moments in football—Bill Swiacki's spectacular catch of Gene Rossides' pass that set up the touchdown that beat Army in 1947, the Cadets' first loss in 33 games over 3 1/2 years.

Swiacki's son, Bill jr., is a husky, 6-foot-5-inch end and excellent all-round athlete at Amherst. The 19-year-old is also a baseball pitcher and intends to play basketball for the college this winter.

Jim Ostendarp, Amherst's football coach, isn't too specific when explaining how he lured Bill jr. away from the Ivy League and Columbia in particular. However, the Swiackis live in Sturbridge, Mass., which isn't far from Amherst, Mass., and there is a connection between Bill sr. and Ostendarp. They were teammates on the New York Giants in 1950.

College Grid Line

Favorite	Pts.		Underdog
U. Carolina St.	3		Clemson*
Penn St.	20		Army
Boston College	6	1/2	Syracuse*
Brown	10		Holy Cross*
Rutgers	21		Columbia
Yale	15		Cornell
Harvard	6		Dartmouth
Michigan	26		Indiana
Pitt	13	1/2	Navy
Mich. St.	13	1/2	Illinois
Princeton	9		Penn
W. Virginia	9		Virginia Tech
Virginia	4		Wake Forest
SC	1		Notre Dame*
Florida	18		Duke
Georgia	8		Kentucky
Tennessee	21		N. Texas St.
Alabama	40		TCU
Texas A-M	17		Baylor
Nebraska	7	1/2	Colorado
Oklahoma	28		Iowa St.
Iowa	4		Minnesota
Missouri	14	1/2	Kansas St.
Kansas	5		Oklahoma St.
Tulsa	7		Memphis St.
Mississippi	7		Vanderbilt
Wisconsin	13	1/2	Northwest.
Ohio St.	27		Purdue
Arizona	19		New Mexico
Washington	5		Oregon St.
Stanford	10		Washington St.
UCLA	6	1/2	California
Auburn	13		Florida St.*
Georgia Tech	5		Tulane*
Carolina	1		LSU*
Texas	25		Rice
Texas Tech	7		SMU

*Denotes home team

World Series Composite Box Score

CINCINNATI REDS

	g	ab	r	h	2b	3b	hr	rbi	so	bb	pct	po	a	e	pct
Rose, 3b	7	27	3	10	1	1	0	2	1	5	.370	7	8	0	1.000
Morgan, 2b	7	27	4	7	1	0	0	3	1	5	.259	17	28	0	1.000
Bench, c	7	29	5	8	2	0	1	4	4	2	.207	44	6	0	1.000
Perez, 1b	7	25	4	5	0	0	3	7	9	3	.179	56	5	1	.985
Foster, lf	7	29	1	8	1	0	0	2	1	1	.276	13	1	0	1.000
Concepcion, ss	7	28	1	5	1	0	1	4	1	0	.179	15	23	1	.972
Griffey, rf	7	26	4	7	2	1	0	4	2	2	.269	10	1	0	1.000
Geronimo, cf	7	25	2	7	0	1	0	2	3	3	.280	23	1	0	1.000
Gullett, p	3	7	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	.286	0	0	0	.000
C. Carroll, p	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	2	0	0	1.000
McEnaney, p	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1.000	0	0	0	.000
Billingham, p	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	2	0	1.000
Borbon, p	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Rettenmund, ph	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Eastwick, p	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Nolan, p	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	1	0	0	1.000
Darcy, p	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	.000	0	1	0	1.000
Armbrister, ph	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	.000	0	0	0	.000
Norman, p	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Crowley, ph	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	.500	0	0	0	.000
Chaney, ph	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Driessen, ph	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Totals	7	244	29	68	9	3	5	29	36	25	.242	198	76	2	.993

BOSTON RED SOX

	g	ab	r	h	2b	3b	hr	rbi	so	bb	pct	po	a	e	pct
Evans, rf	7	24	3	7	1	1	1	5	4	3	.292	23	1	0	1.000
Doyle, 2b	7	30	3	8	1	1	0	0	1	2	.267	12	22	3	.921
Yastrzemski, lf-1b	7	28	7	9	0	0	0	4	1	4	.310	36	1	0	1.000
Fisk, c	7	25	5	6	0	0	2	4	7	7	.240	37	3	2	.953
Lynn, cf	7	25	3	7	0	0	1	5	5	2	.280	23	1	0	1.000
Petrocelli, 3b	7	26	3	8	1	0	1	4	6	4	.308	7	15	0	1.000
Burleson, ss	7	24	1	7	1	0	0	2	2	4	.292	9	19	1	.966
Cooper, 1b-ph	5	19	0	1	1	0	0	1	3	0	.053	40	1	0	1.000
Tiant, p	3	8	2	2	0	0	0	0	4	2	.250	0	4	0	1.000
Lee, p	2	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	.167	0	1	0	1.000
Drago, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Arbo, ph-lf	4	7	3	2	1	0	0	1	1	1	.429	1	1	0	1.000
Wise, p	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Burton, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Cleveland, p	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Willoughby, p	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	1	0	0	1.000
Moret, p	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	1	0	1.000
Beniquez, lf-ph	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	.125	6	1	0	1.000
Miller, lf	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	1	0	0	1.000
Griffin, ph	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Pole, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Segui, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Montgomery, ph	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Totals	7	229	30	60	7	2	4	30	40	30	.231	196	72	6	.978

E—Concepcion, Fisk 2, Perez, Doyle 3, Burleson. DP—Cincinnati 3, Boston 6. LOB—Cincinnati 50, Boston 52. Sac—Doyle, Evans, Willoughby, Armbrister, Tiant, Geronimo. SF—Cooper, Morgan, Lynn, Yastrzemski, Concepcion. SB—Concepcion 3, Foster, Perez, Griffey 2, Morgan 2. Save—Eastwick, McEnaney. HBP—Evans (by Billingham), Concepcion (by Willoughby), Rose (by Drago). Balk-Tiant.

PITCHING SUMMARY

CINCINNATI

	g	gs	cg	ip		h	r	bb	so	sh	sb	wp	w	l	pct	er	era
Gullett	3	0	18	2-3		19	9	10	15	0	1	1	1	1	.500	9	4.34
C. Carroll	5	0	5	2-3		4	2	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	1.000	2	2.16
McEnaney	5	0	6	2-3		3	2	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	.000	2	2.70
Billingham	3	3	8			6	2	5	7	1	0	0	0	0	.000	1	1.00
Borbon	3	0	3			3	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	.000	2	5.00
Eastwick	5	0	8			6	2	3	4	0	0	2	0	0	1.000	2	2.25
Nolan	2	0	5			6	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	.000	4	6.00
Darcy	2	0	4			3	2	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	.000	2	4.50
Norman	2	0	4			3	4	3	2	0	1	0	0	2	.000	4	9.00
Totals	7	0	65			60	30	30	40	1	3	4	3	3	.571	28	3.88

BOSTON

	g	gs	cg	ip		h	r	bb	so	sh	sb	wp	w	l	pct	er	era
Tiant	3	2	25			25	18	8	12	0	0	2	0	1	1.000	10	3.60
Lee	2	2	14	1-3		12	5	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	.000	5	3.14
Drago	2	0	4			3	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	.000	1	2.25
Wise	2	0	5	1-3		6	5	3	2	0	0	1	0	1	1.000	5	8.44
Burton	2	0	1			1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	1	9.00
Cleveland	3	0	5	2-3		7	5	3	5	0	0	0	0	1	.000	5	6.75
Willoughby	3	0	6	1-3		3	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	1.000	0	0.00
Moret	3	0	1	2-3		2	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0.00
Pole	1	0	0			0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	1	
Segui	1	0	1			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0.00
Totals	7	2	64	1-3		59	29	25	30	2	0	3	4		.429	28	3.86

NHL Results

Thursday's Games

Kansas City 3, Boston 2 (Nolet, F. Harvey, Charron; Bucyk 2).

New York 3, Philadelphia 0 (Nystrom, D. Potvin, Parise).

Bangladesh Out of Soccer

ZURICH, Oct. 24 (Reuters).—Bangladesh has withdrawn from the pre-Olympic soccer tournament, the International Football Federation (FIFA) announced here yesterday. FIFA said the Bangladesh Football Association has said they had been forced to withdraw because of "an unavoidable circumstance," but gave no other details.

NBA Results

Thursday's Games

Atlanta 109, New Orleans 91 (Drew 21, Jones, Hudson 17; Ensagen 18, Coleman 16).

Los Angeles 104, New York 101 (Russell 29, Abdul-Jabbar 37; Frazier 21, Monroe 20).

Washington 107, Kansas City 95 (Hayes 28, Chenier 21; Archibald 25, Walker, Wedman 17).

Golden State 89, Cleveland 83 (Barry 22, Wilkes 20; Cleamons 18, Russell 13).

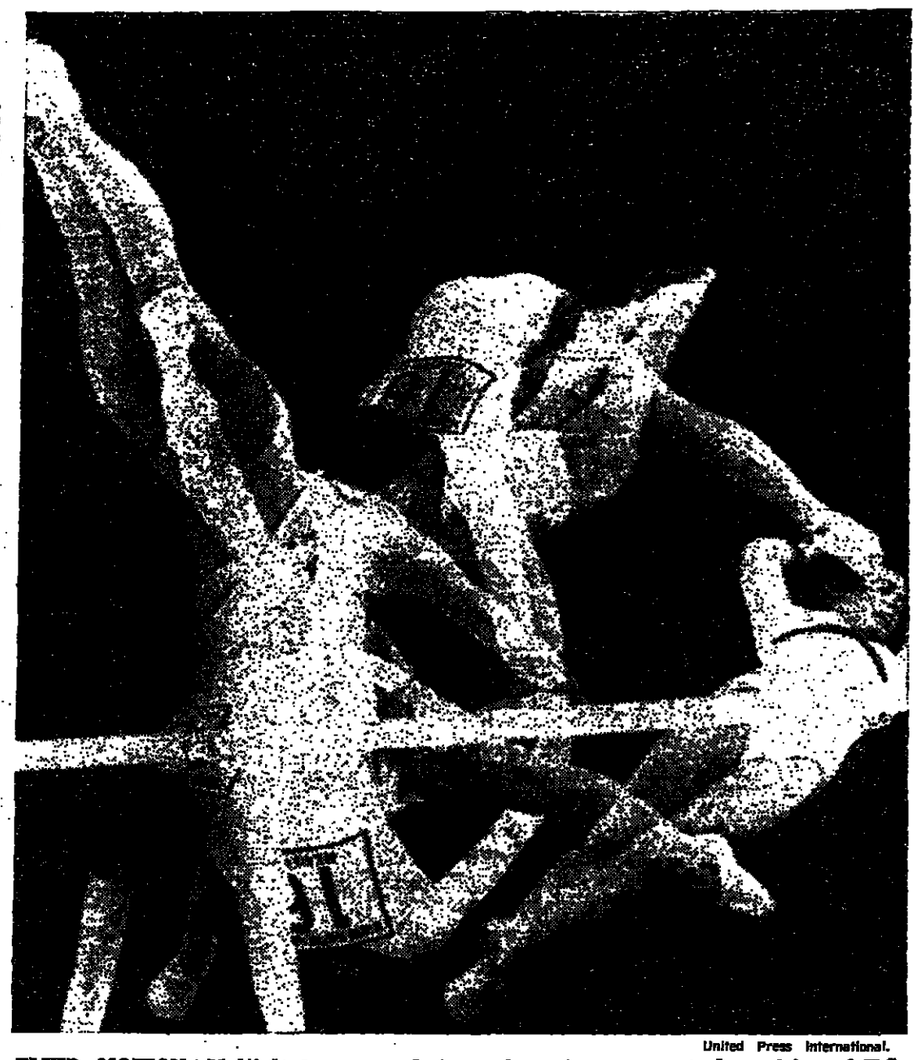
WHL Results

Thursday's Games

Indianapolis 4, Houston 0 (Whitlock, Harbaruk, Thomas 2).

Cincinnati 6, Edmonton 4 (Dudley 2, Andrascik, Larose, G. Sobchuk; Campbell; Spring 2, Ternende, Krake).

Minnesota 6, San Diego 4 (Connelly 3, Keon 2; Norris 2, Peacosh 2).



United Press International.

FLUID MOTION—Multiple-exposure photograph captures grace and precision of U.S. gymnast Ann Carr during event at Pan American Games. She has three gold medals.

Allegedly Weak U.S. Team Collecting Gold

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 24 (AP).—The United States, which has drawn some criticism for sending a supposedly weak team to the Pan American Games, now is assured of surpassing the 89 gold medals it won four years ago in Cali, Colombia, and easily could go past the 100 mark.

Lele Forood, a 19-year-old, secured a gold medal by beating Patricia Medrado of Brazil, 6-1, 6-0, for the women's singles championship in tennis yesterday, putting the U.S. gold medal total at 89 as these two-week games near an end.

Two other gold medals—those clinched by the resurgent men's and women's basketball teams in games Wednesday—are not included in the total because they will not be distributed until the end of the round-robin tournaments.

That will bring the total to 91 and the Americans are almost certain of picking up at least 10 more.

The overpowering swimmers are almost certain to provide more medals. In 24 swimming and diving events so far, Americans have won 21 and set records in 15. There are 10 swimming and diving finals remaining.

Record 52 Used in World Series

Reds and Bosox Will Now Hunt for Pitchers

By Joseph Durso

BOSTON, Oct. 24 (NYT).—They were raving about the World Series here, long after the Cincinnati Reds had won it, long after the Boston Red Sox had lost it and even while both teams were being cheered in civic receptions 750 miles apart.

Barring a recount, the Reds finished the seven-game, 12-day marathon a run in front of the Red Sox and they scored that run in the final inning of the final game Wednesday night. So they went home taking bows for their first championship in 35 years while Boston mourned the dramatic near-miss that almost produced this city's first title in 57 years.

It was the 72d series since the National League started playing the American League in 1903, but it was the first in two significant respects: the first ever between Boston and Cincinnati and the first in four years without the Oakland A's. It was also a series that propelled both teams into the winter trading market searching for frontline pitching after they had used a record total of 52 pitchers in 67 innings of tingling baseball.

'Unfair to Other Teams'

"Our club definitely is in need of frontline pitching," said Sparky Anderson, the manager of the Reds, who was white-haired even before the suspense began. "But if we had four top pitchers—it would be unfair to the other teams in baseball. It would make the race a farce."

"As far as I'm concerned, the difference between these two teams was a flip of the coin," said Darrell Johnson, manager of the Red Sox, brushing off suggestions that he should not have pitched the rookie Jim Burton in the ninth inning. "I was trying to win a ball game, and he was the best pitcher I had for the job then."

Burton got into the game because Johnson had sent up Cecil Cooper to pinch-hit in the bottom of the eighth for Jim Willoughby, one of his best relief pitchers. The second-guessing was based on two factors: Cooper was one for 18 in the series (and then 1 for 19 after he had fouled out to Pete Rose), and there were two outs with nobody on base, anyway.

Then the "Mean Machine" of Cincinnati exploited the weakness in the ninth when Ken Griffey walked, took second on a bunt by Cesar Geronimo, made third on a grounder by Dan Driessen and scored on a looping single to short center field by Joe Morgan.

Walks With Bases Full

Worse for the Red Sox, they had taken a 3-0 lead in the third inning when Carl Yastrzemski singled home a run and Don Gullett of the Reds forced in two others on walks with the bases loaded.

But Cincinnati fought back with two runs in the sixth on a home run by Tony Perez, his third in the last three games, and another in the seventh on two walks and a single by Rose, who later was voted the Most Valuable Player in the series.

So they were deadlocked after six fiercely played games and seven innings of the seventh game. But the Red Sox got no hits after the fifth inning, they lost Bill Lee with a blister on the left thumb in the seventh and they finally lost the game and the series in the ninth.

"When you flip a coin," reasoned Willoughby, an electrical engineer from the University of California, "the odds say it's going to come up heads 50 per cent of the time and tails the other 50 per cent. Lou may flip it 10 times and get 10 heads, but if you flip it 100 times, you are only going to get 50. It's the same in a short series: They won four out of seven, but over 100 games we are even."

'Dizzying Game'

The Boston press agreed. In a lead editorial, the Herald American said: "It's almost a shame the series wasn't declared a draw after Tuesday's incredible, emotionally dizzying game—one of the best ever played anywhere, any time. After that thrilling performance, last night's finale was almost an anti-climax. Maybe somebody should have stepped in and ruled that both teams deserved to win the crown."

"For two weeks," the Boston Globe said in an editorial, "nobody cared if the trains ran on time, or if the stocks rose or fell. Busing was buried by baseballs ...

"It was a contest between Middle America with that glittering 56,000-seat Astroturfed Riverfront Stadium and Sparky Anderson running his clean-cut shorthaired pitchers in relays from the bullpen and New England with its fusty old Fenway Park, misshapen but cozy as a living room with real grass and seating for 35,000, (not counting the fans on the billboards) and stoical Darrell Johnson waiting and watching as an ageless Cuban showed what it means to pitch from the heart.

"It matters not that Cincinnati won the World Series," the Globe concluded. "There is no one in Boston or Cincinnati who can complain of the sportsmanship and skill and the delicious anxiety this World Series brought into our lives."

The delicious anxiety included two extra inning games, one taken by the Reds in the 10th inning a week ago Tuesday, the other taken by the Red Sox in the 12th a week later. Also, the celebrated dispute over Cincinnati "interference" on a bunt, two complete game victories pitched by Luis Tiant for Boston, two pinch-hit home runs by Bernie Carbo for Boston, two homers in consecutive times at bat by Perez, two consecutive victories pitched in relief by Rawly Eastwick of Cincinnati and the fact that all eight regulars played the entire series for Cincinnati.

"With a little luck here and there," said Thomas Yawkey, who has owned the Red Sox for nearly half a century, "the Sox could have stalled the Big Red Machine in four straight. But I'm proud of my players. I guess it just wasn't meant to be."

All-Star Team Picked

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP).—Fred Lynn of the Boston Red Sox received the most votes on the Associated Press All-Star baseball team that has been announced.

The center fielder, who led the American League in runs scored, doubles and slugging percentage, got 389 votes from a nationwide panel of sportswriters and broadcasters. Next in the voting, with 320, was Joe Morgan, the Cincinnati Reds' second baseman.

Tom Seaver of the Mets was runner-up to Jim Palmer of the Baltimore Orioles in the voting for right-handed pitchers. Palmer received 179 votes and Seaver 157. Catfish Hunter of the Yankees was third with 81.

Winners of Voting

First base—George Scott, Milwaukee Brewers; second base—Joe Morgan, Cincinnati Reds; third base—Bill Madlock, Chicago Cubs; shortstop—Larry Bowa, Philadelphia Phillies; outfielders—Fred Lynn, Red Sox; Greg Luzinski, Philadelphia Phillies; Reggie Jackson, Oakland A's; catcher—Johnny Bench, Cincinnati Reds; left-handed pitcher—Randy Jones, San Diego Padres; right-handed pitcher—Jim Palmer, Baltimore Orioles.

$150.000 Prize Set In Mixed Tennis

LAS VEGAS, Oct. 24 (UPI).—Jimmy Connors and Chris Evert will go against Marty Riessen and Billie Jean King in a $150,000 mixed tennis challenge match here Dec. 6, it was announced yesterday.

The pair winning the two out of three sets will win $100,000 and $50,000 will go to the losers. The matches will be held at the 4,000-seat tennis pavilion of a hotel.

Evert and Connors are ranked No. 1 in the United States and internationally in their classifications. King is ranked second in this country and abroad and Riessen is third in the United States.

King and Riessen have a long list of credits in mixed play while Connors and Evert excel in singles competition.

Vilas Named Top Seed

PARIS, Oct. 24 (Reuters).—Guillermo Vilas of Argentina will be top seed at the French open indoor tennis championship beginning here Monday, the organizers announced.

As NBA Season Opens

Lakers Are Confident After Beating Knicks

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (UPI).—The Los Angeles Lakers, after defeating the New York Knicks 104-101 in a season-opener last night, differed among themselves about how long it would take to reach their playing potential—when they act like a team instead of a group of talented strangers.

But none had any doubt that they were going to be challenging for the championship at playoff time.

"It'll be just a few games, maybe a couple of weeks," said Kareem Abdul-Jabbar. "This is a bunch of professionals, veterans. It shouldn't take us very long to get it together. Then we'll be ready to challenge anyone."

"Normally, I'd say it takes about a year for a team with as many changes as we've had to reach its potential, but with the big guy in the middle and the amount of experience we have, we'll be playing good team ball in about two or three months," said the more conservative coach, Bill Sharman.

'We've Got the Tools'

"Three weeks, maybe four," suggested guard Lucius Allen. "It'll depend on when Gail [Goodrich] gets here. We've got the tools to be a real contender but we've got to work together, make it smooth."

The Lakers, playing without Goodrich, who is holding out in a contract dispute, were somewhat ragged with 28 turnovers in the triumph over the Knicks. But the inside-outside combination of Abdul-Jabbar and Cazzie Russell was good for 56 points and the Lakers never trailed in the game.

Abdul-Jabbar had 27 points, 20 rebounds, five assists and four blocked shots in 37 minutes after sitting out most of the third period with five fouls. He came on in the stretch—after New York center John Gianelli got himself thrown out protesting a call and reserve Neal Walk fouled out—to nail down the victory with three points and a critical rebound after the Knicks had tied the game for the first time since the early second period.

New York was led by Walt Frazier's 21 points and Earl Monroe's 20. The Knicks managed only 32 rebounds, 13 less than the Lakers, and suffered most from a lack of firepower from the forwards.

The UCLA Method

Sharman, who built a championship team around Wilt Chamberlain in 1971-72, is trying to build another around Abdul-Jabbar. Sharman once published a book with former UCLA coach John Wooden about how to play basketball, called "The Wooden-Sharman Method." The method will not be difficult to master for Abdul-Jabbar, who starred at UCLA, with Allen, Goodrich was in an earlier Bruin period. The method is based on a quick mobile center, board dominance, gambling defense and fast-breaking guards.

"I'm the type of coach who would rather adapt myself to the abilities of my players rather than forcing them into my system," Sharman said. "But I don't see any problem with Kareem. They don't come any better."

Bing at Washington

In other National Basketball Association games, Dave Bing marked his regular season debut for the Washington Bullets with 13 points in the final 10 minutes to clinch a victory over the Kansas City Kings, 107-93. Elvin Hayes led the scoring with 29 points for the Bullets while Nate Archibald paced the Kings with 25.

The Golden State Warriors opened defense of their NBA championship by handing the Cleveland Cavaliers their sixth straight loss in a home opener. Rick Barry scored 22 points for the Warriors.

Veterans Lou Hudson, Tom Van Arsdale and Connie Hawkins led Atlanta to a 19-2 edge against New Orleans and New Orleans never made it closer than a four-point spread. A 23-5 burst in the fourth quarter put the game out of reach. The three veterans combined for 45 points while second-year man John Drew led all scorers with 21.

Knicks Obtain Forward

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (NYT).—On the eve of their NBA opener, the Knicks acquired Spencer Haywood, the type of power forward they had long sought, from the Seattle SuperSonics.

In a deal that will cost the Knicks $1.3 million over the next several years, New York also sent Gene Short, their 1975 first-round draft choice, to the Sonics. Bill Russell, the Seattle general manager and coach, had a choice of Short or the Knicks' first choice in 1979. He chose the 6-foot-7-inch Short, who scored 2,017 points in three seasons at Jackson State, Miss.

The Knicks had signed Short to a five-year contract (three years no-cut) for an estimated $600,000.

The 26-year-old Haywood, 6-9, who has three years and an option season remaining on a reported $300,000-a-season contract, did not play last night, but is expected to be available tonight against the Cleveland Cavaliers here.

Fight Promoters Lose

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Oct. 24 (AP).—Fight organizers Tinju Dunia lost $400,000 in promoting the world heavyweight title fight between Muhammad Ali and Joe Bugner here July 1, the chairman of the fight group said. Harun Idris said the government had promised that it would not tax the locally-owned Tinju Dunia Company if it incurred a loss in the promotion.

Macao Grand Prix

MACAO, Oct. 24 (AP).—The 22d running of the Macao Grand Prix will be held Nov. 15-16, it was officially announced here today.

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Art Buchwald

A Dent in the Fender

WASHINGTON, — There are several advantages to being President of the United States—the best one is that when you have an automobile accident you don't have to deal with auto body people or garage mechanics.

Buchwald

I can just imagine what would happen if President Ford had to bring in his limousine to an auto body shop after his accident in Hartford, Conn.

The limo has a slight dent in the fender, which President Ford shows to the repairman.

"Wow," says the repairman, "the car's been totaled."

"Totaled? There's just a slight dent in the fender. All you have to do is knock it out and repaint it."

The repairman takes a clipboard and a pen. "I've never seen such damage to a car." He writes down $100.

* * *

"Is that what it will cost to fix it?"

"Fix it? That's just for looking at it." The repairman crawls underneath the fender and looks up at it. "Oh boy" the President hears *him say.* "Oh boy."

"What's wrong?"

"The bent fender's attached to the hood of the car. We're going to have to install a new hood." He gets back on his feet and writes down "New hood, $500."

"Six hundred dollars to fix a dent in a fender?" the President says.

"Nope. *If I give you a new* hood, that means we have to install a new windshield." He writes down $500. "And then we'll have to put on new doors." He writes $650. "And install a new trunk to go with the doors." *He writes down $450.*

* * *

"Wait a minute," the President says. "This isn't even my car. I lease it from the Ford Co."

"Well why didn't you say that?" the auto repairman says. He adds another $350 to the list. "How did the accident happen?"

"I was driving home from a fund-raising dinner in Hartford and there was this red light and I went through it."

"You went through a red light?" the auto repairman says, adding another $235.

"Why are you adding $235 because I went through a red light?"

"We're going to have to check the brakes."

"No, you don't understand. I purposely went through the red light. I had to get to the airport."

"You purposely went through a red light? No wonder you totaled the car."

"Didn't total the car," the President shouts angrily. "I just dented the fender."

"What about the other car?" the auto repairman asks.

"It was totaled."

* * *

The repairman writes down $1,200.

"Why are you writing down $1,200?"

"You'll need a new engine. If the other car was totaled he obviously did irreparable damage to your engine. Do you want new safety belts?"

"No, I don't need safety belts. It'll never happen again."

"I wouldn't be so sure about that the way you drive."

"I wasn't driving. My chauffeur *was driving.*"

"You've got a chauffeur?" The repairman writes down another $500. "Why didn't you tell me you had money? I was giving you a break because I thought you were some poor guy who couldn't afford to have his car repaired."

"Look, when can I have the car?" the President asks.

"Let's see. Today's Thursday. How about two months from Friday?"

"Two months? I need the car right away."

The repairman shows the President his list.

"Look for yourself what has to be done. I'll give it to you sooner, but I can't guarantee you that you'll be able to drive it out of the garage."

Israelis Try To Prevent Sale Of Manuscripts

JERUSALEM, Oct. 24 (AP).— Israel is trying to prevent the public auction of a collection of rare manuscripts, and is campaigning for funds to bring them to Jerusalem.

The collection includes a 9th-century Pentateuch known as "The Damascus Crown," and a commentary of the Mishna by Maimonides, believed to be written in the his own handwriting.

Israeli scholars said that the collection was compiled by the late Rabbi David Solomon Sassoon and now belonged to his son, Rabbi Solomon Sassoon, who lives in Israel but keeps the *manuscripts in England* and Switzerland.

The speaker of the Knesset and other influential Israelis conferred with Rabbi Sassoon this week to try to persuade him to cancel an auction of 38 of the 1,200 items in Zurich next month.

Reuven Yaron, director of the Jewish National Library, called the collection "unique, and of national importance." The two main items were likely worth more than $200,000 each, he said, and the total collection was worth up to $6 million.

Irving Marder

The First Account of Soviet Labor Camps

We had grown apathetic, indifferent to everything, and had only two ideas in our heads—food and rest. All the neighboring cats and dogs had been eaten up long ago . . .

—From "My 26 Prisons and My Escape From Solovetski," by Youri Bezsonov.

PARIS (IHT).—The letter from the great man, as she quoted it from memory, sounded the characteristic note of combined hauteur and pettishness. "'If you say you are Russian and your husband was Russian,' he wrote 'why have you not written to me in Russian? Then it would have been easier for me at least to understand you . . .'"

Mrs. Sarah Bezsanova—who, though she stands only about 4 feet 11 in her slippers, is nobody's patsy—looked up at her visitor with mild eyes. "But I had already told Solzhenitsyn, you see, in my very first letter, that I am not Russian *but English. Anyway, this is a side issue.*" She crossed the room—which, though at the top of a house on the chic Rue de Beaune, just off the Quai Voltaire, is no more than 7 feet square and constitutes her entire abode—to get a sheaf of correspondence. She added it to the *other sheafs* of correspondence that littered the room. In one corner stood a samovar (inactive), in another a tiny coal stove (cold) and in a corner near the window, a plaster bust of her late husband: Captain Youri Bezsonov, formerly of the Savage Division, Army of the Caucasus, and, until March, 1917, in the service of Nicholas II, Czar of all the Russias.

Another Reason

Mrs. Bezsonova is aware that there is no historic reason for Alexander Solzhenitsyn, Nobel Prize laureate in literature, to take a more civil tone toward the English widow of an aristocratic Czarist cavalry officer who helped organize the *last-ditch defense of the Winter Palace* in St. Petersburg. But she believes, nevertheless, that there might be another kind of reason, apart from questions of social usage. The second volume of Solzhenitsyn's famous book, "The Gulag Archipelago," to be published in England by Collins in December, has been described by the author as containing the first account of Soviet forced-labor camps as they existed during the Russian civil war, which continued well into 1921, though there had been many previous books dealing with terrorism in the post-revolutionary period and with ordinary prisons. Capt. Youri Bezsonov, however, published precisely such an account more than 40 years ago—"My 26 Prisons and My Escape from Solovetski" in three languages: a Russian edition in Paris in 1928, a French edition in Paris "Mes Vingt-Six Prisons et Mon Evasion de Solovetski" (Payot, 1928) and the 1929 English edition of Jonathan Cape of London.

His widow explains in her precise, almost apologetic, very English manner (born in the north of England, she retired in 1973, at 60, from a career as a teacher of French in English schools) that *she feels no rancor toward Solzhenitsyn.* "I admire him," she said. "My husband did, too. He read 'One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich' and liked it immensely. But he did not live to read 'The Gulag Archipelago.'" Youri Bezsonov died five years ago, at the age of 79.

Bezsonov as a young officer.

What his widow would like from Solzhenitsyn is what she sees as simple justice. "For him to ignore my husband's book makes it seem as though my husband never existed—as though his life meant nothing."

The *Nobel Prize-winning novelist's* reply came only after repeated letters from Mrs. Bezsonova had been ignored, she said. At last, almost in despair but nonetheless determined to persist, she consulted a Paris lawyer. He wrote to Solzhenitsyn's French publishers, Seuil. The letter she quoted earlier came in response to the lawyer's letter to Seuil. In it Solzhenitsyn said, according to Mrs. Bezsonova, that in fact he wrote the two Gulag books some years ago and could not, at this stage, incorporate new material. But as the captain's widow sees it, the issue is less one of "new material" than of merely acknowledging the existence of such material. This, she says, would not detract at all from his own eminence.

Mrs. Bezsonova, with terrier-like stubbornness, also wrote to Collins, his British *publisher, and to Harper & Row, his Amer*ican publisher. Neither replied, she says. She had better luck after writing to the London Evening Standard, whose "Diary" editor, Charles Wintour, checked in turn with Collins and got this reply: "Solzhenitsyn wrote the books whilst in the Soviet Union where such books as that of Bezsonov were and are obviously not available. He was not writing an encyclopedia of the Soviet system but from his own experience and such knowledge as he had . . ."

"The first printing of 'Gulag Archipelago' Vol. II is so vast that there is unlikely to be a reprint for some considerable time. I cannot say whether the evidence of the Bezsonov book is relevant. It has been out of print for so long we were unable to get a copy. But whenever Gulag II is reprinted no doubt such additions and amendments as seem necessary will be considered for inclusion."

Mrs. Bezsonova, who is getting to be an expert on brushoffs, observed that, in the first place, the reference to Solzhenitsyn's having written Gulag II "from his own experience" is irrelevant, since the point under discussion involves Soviet prison camps during the civil war period—which ended when he was about 3 years old. Secondly, she pointed out that Collins, if they had been looking hard for a copy of her husband's book, need have looked no farther than the British Museum, where a copy of every book published in England is presumably available.

Why It Matters

But she is not interested, really, in making points with publishers. As she sees it, Solzhenitsyn, if he felt like it, could solve the problem with as little as a paragraph or two that would merely fill in the historical record.

Why does it matter so much to her, apart from the obvious motive of wanting to see justice done? "Because of my husband's work," she said passionately. "Because of the 52 pamphlets . . ."

Her late husband, she explains, was a general's son, who, as a Russian Orthodox, had a conventional religious upbringing, but not a true believer until undergoing the traumatic experiences recounted in his book. These culminated in eight years of captivity, escape and a harrowing, 36-day flight to a haven in Finland after traversing Arctic Russia. "He believed that his survival was due to a series of miracles," his widow said, "and after he got out he decided to devote the rest of his life to the propagation of the Gospel."

He wrote over a period of years and in addition to the 52 pamphlets—largely still unpublished—a new Russian translation of the Bible. He also wrote a second book, based on his life, "The Path of the Russians," which was published in 1942. His widow hopes that, if Solzhenitsyn deigns to acknowledge, in some future edition of his works, the existence of his Czarist predecessor as a Soviet forced-labor-camp-alumnus-turned-writer, this may stimulate new interest in Capt. Youri Bezsonov. And —who knows?—result in a new edition of his first book followed, perhaps, by publication of the religious works to which he and his wife (they were married in London in 1947) devoted the last years of their life together.

Seeing her visitor to the door, she seemed for the first time close to tears—not of self-pity, or even of pity for her neglected late husband—but of anticipatory pleasure at the thought that the future might still bring fulfillment.

PEOPLE: *'More Joy of Sex' Brings Cold Comfort to Savants*

Alex Comfort is getting too much joy out of sex, as the Center for the Study of Democratic *Institutions sees it.* The center is supported financially by royalties from Mr. Comfort's best-seller, "The Joy of Sex." Now, according to a $3.08-million suit filed against the 55-year-old British gerontologist by the center, he has curtailed its income by publishing a sequel, "More Joy of Sex." As a result, according to the plaintiffs, people have been buying "More Joy" rather than just "Joy"; the center has no stake in the sequel. Dr. Comfort had sued the center for breach of contract earlier this year after it decided in May to shift most of its academic programs from Santa Barbara, Calif., to Chicago. The center has now replied with a counter-suit.

* * *

"Sexist airline advertising" built around stewardesses has drawn the fire of Cynthia Glockman, coordinator of a New York conference aimed at safeguarding their rights. Such advertising, she said, "is a threat to airline safety." Her group, Stewardesses for Women's Rights, plans "a counter-advertising" campaign. The first such commercial, filmed for U.S. television presentation, opens with the sound of a jetliner taking off and then crashing. "What you have just heard," says a stewardess in the film, "is the sound of a jet plane crashing . . . It's alarming how few passengers listen to me when, at the beginning of every flight, I point out various pieces of equipment and explain certain emergency procedures. . . . There are some of you who insist on clinging to the fantasy that as a stewardess I am nothing more than a brainless sex object. To ignore my instructions . . . is insulting to me and potentially dangerous to you."

* * *

Betty Ford has undergone a complete medical examination, a year after surgery for breast cancer, and is in excellent health, according to a White House physician. A series of tests at Bethesda Naval Medical Center this week showed no indication of cancer recurrence. It had been announced earlier that the President's wife would continue a two-year course of chemotherapy, in six-week cycles. Her only other medical problem was said to be occasional flare-ups of *arthritis affecting the neck and* the back. She is 57 years old.

* * *

Norway's King Olav has arrived in Los Angeles from San Francisco to help celebrate the 150th anniversary of Norwegian immigration to the United States. He is slated to stop briefly in Alaska before flying home.

* * *

For the first time in years, the social list of Washington, the Green Book, has come out without any heads rolling. Scandal or nasty publicity of any kind is automatic grounds for elimination, Marlene Cimons of the Los Angeles Times says. This is the first time in memory we haven't *dropped any (names) at all,"* said a spokesman. Those few who were dropped had left town. For instance, Elliot Richardson and hi wife are out—he is now U.S ambassador to Britain. Ditto th John Sherman Cooper—he i U.S. ambassador to East Ger many. The book also contain a section on protocol and socia forms in the U.S. capital. Thi year there's an extra page o how to address a woman cabin *member.* On an *envelope,* fo example, the name of the secre tary of housing and urban deve opment, Carla Hills, would com before that of her husban Roderick Hills, who is the ne chairman of the Securities an Exchange Commission. You ca her "Madam Secretary."

* * *

Roy Wilkins, executive dire tor of the National Associati for the Advancement of Colo People, and Sen. Hubert Hu phrey have been chosen to sha the first "Joseph Prize for H man Rights" awarded by t Anti-Defamation League of Bn B'rith. They were cited "their unremitting lifelong wo to achieve dignity and freed *for all mankind."*

* * *

British rock singer Rod Stewa and his group went on a rampa at their motel in Lakeland, Fl last weekend when they w thrown out of a bar at closi time. The group was required post a $5,000 bond to cover da ages before being allowed to lea town. TV sets and windows w smashed; wallpaper was strip from walls in some of the rooms that the Stewart tro occupied at the motel. Rob Widmer, 22, a lighting technic traveling with the show, charged with possession of coca and marijuana and freed $2,500 bond.

* * *

Thousands of Minnesotans g up smoking Tuesday—for the It was D-Day, Minnesota's sec annual Don't Smoke Day. I year, about 20,000 pledged to smoking entirely on D-Day. O cials said that a recent su indicated that about 7 per of the signers were still smoking.

* * *

A woman has elbowed her onto the floor of the Milan st market, the first to work th Maria Luisa Maggioni, who ref to give her age, began her as a floor trader this week a convincing the licensing com sion that she could handle action. "The only objection the commission," she said, whether a woman was abl face the often violent shovin the pits at crucial trading ments. I answered that I fi the same problem on city str cars and buses." Said one bro "The appointment of a woma a floor trader is proof that Milan stock market has re plunged to low levels."

* * *

Country music superstar Joh Cash will perform at the W House Monday night for Presi Ford and Egyptian Presi Anwar Sadat. It's his se stint there—he once entert Richard Nixon. Also perform Cash's wife June Carter, and band, the Tennessee Three.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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TO J.K. FROM D.A. Nothing concrete but talks with K. & P. very encouraging. Miss you.

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